

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 0099341-dene	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/EP 00/ 08934	International filing date (day/month/year) 13/09/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 16/09/1999
Applicant MERCK PATENT GMBH et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 4 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

3

☐ None of the figures.

Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)

The abstract is changed as follows:

line 3: after "O plate retarder" insert "(3,3')";

line 4: after "A plate retarder" insert "(6,6')";

line 7: after "compensator" insert ", a liquid crystal cell (1) and
polarizers (2,2')"

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G02F1/13363 G02B5/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, IBM-TDB, EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HITOSHI HATOH ET AL: "IMPROVEMENT OF VIEWING ANGLE CHARACTERISTICS IN A TWISTED-NEMATIC LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY BY USING A CHOLESTERIC LIQUID-CRYSTAL COMPENSATION LAYER" APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, US, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS. NEW YORK, vol. 60, no. 15, 13 April 1992 (1992-04-13), pages 1806-1808, XP000273981 ISSN: 0003-6951	13, 15
Y	the whole document --- -/--	1-9, 12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 February 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/02/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Stang, I

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96 06379 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV ;PHILIPS NORDEN AB (SE)) 29 February 1996 (1996-02-29)	13,15
Y	page 1, line 25 -page 3, line 9 page 3, line 27 -page 5, line 14; figure 1 ---	1-3,7-9, 12,14
Y	WO 96 06380 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV ;PHILIPS NORDEN AB (SE)) 29 February 1996 (1996-02-29) page 3, line 27 -page 5, line 5 page 6, line 32 -page 8, line 28; figures 1-6 ---	1,2,7,8, 11
Y	US 5 528 400 A (ARAKAWA KOHEI) 18 June 1996 (1996-06-18) column 5, line 18 -column 6, line 47; figures 1-3 ---	1-3,7-9, 11,12
Y	MORI H ET AL: "APPLICATION OF A NEGATIVE BIREFRINGENCE FILM TO VARIOUS LCD MODES" INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY RESEARCH CONFERENCE (IDRC),US,SANTA ANA, CA, SID, vol. CONF. 17, 15 September 1997 (1997-09-15), pages M-88-M-97, XP000767506 page M-91 -page M-93; figures 5,6 ---	1,2,4-6, 8
Y	GB 2 315 072 A (MERCK PATENT GMBH) 21 January 1998 (1998-01-21) cited in the application page 2 -----	14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 00/08934

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9606379	A	29-02-1996	EP	0725942 A	14-08-1996
			US	5798808 A	25-08-1998
WO 9606380	A	29-02-1996	EP	0725943 A	14-08-1996
US 5528400	A	18-06-1996	JP	3044681 B	22-05-2000
			JP	7333597 A	22-12-1995
GB 2315072	A	21-01-1998	US	5989461 A	23-11-1999

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
 US Department of Commerce
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office, PCT
 2011 South Clark Place Room
 CP2/5C24
 Arlington, VA 22202
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 23 May 2001 (23.05.01)	
International application No. PCT/EP00/08934	Applicant's or agent's file reference 0099341-dene
International filing date (day/month/year) 13 September 2000 (13.09.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 16 September 1999 (16.09.99)
Applicant COATES, David et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

19 March 2001 (19.03.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:
2. The election ☒ was
☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer Claudio Borton Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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REC'D 25 SEP 2001

WIPO

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 0099341-degs	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/EP00/08934	International filing date (day/month/year) 13/09/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 16/09/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G02F1/13363		
Applicant MERCK PATENT GMBH et al.		



1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 8 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☒ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 19/03/2001	Date of completion of this report 21.09.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Smid, A Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2812 

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/EP00/08934

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

1-42 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-15 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/11-11/11 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/EP00/08934

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary: -

IV. Lack of unity of invention

1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:

- ☐ restricted the claims.
☐ paid additional fees.
☐ paid additional fees under protest.
☒ neither restricted nor paid additional fees.

2. ☐ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

- ☐ complied with.
☐ not complied with for the following reasons:

4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:

- ☐ all parts.
☒ the parts relating to claims Nos. 1-10,12.

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims 1-10,12
	No:	Claims
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims 1-10,12
	No:	Claims

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/EP00/08934

Industrial applicability (IA) Yes: Claims 1-10,12
 No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

1 Unity of invention (Article 3(4)(iii) PCT)

1.1a Claims No. 1 and 13 have in common that both include a limitation to a twisted A plate which achieves, in use, optical retardation. This is consistent with the indication in the description on original page 1, line 33, - page 2, line 6 that the term 'A-plate' has throughout this invention the meaning of

- a) an optical retarder utilizing a layer of uniaxially birefringent material with its extraordinary axis oriented parallel to the plane of the layer, and its ordinary axis oriented perpendicular to the plane of the layer.

1.1b The description contains on original page 19, line 35, page 20, line 3, a further indication that for the purposes of the present invention, highly twisted A plates with a pitch as described in GB 2,315,072 are preferred. According to a further indication on original page 22, lines 29-31, as twisted A plate for the inventive compensator, it is possible to use e.g. a twisted nematic polymer film as described in EP 0 423 881 (Philips), EP 0576 931 (Casio) or US 5,243,451 (Ricoh).

1.1c When the limitation in the form of the explanation that a twisted A plate achieves in use an optical retardation is taken into consideration together with the evidence regarding the disclosure of prior art twisted A plates, a finding that an invention is claimed which does not make a contribution over the prior art becomes, prima facie, irresistible. Under these circumstances it has to be examined whether a group of inventions is claimed which is so linked as to form a single general inventive concept (Rule 13.1 EPC).

2.1a Claim 1 relates to the use of a specific embodiment of a twisted A plate. Claim 1 explains that when at least one O plate retarder is combined with a twisted A plate with a twist angle of more than 90°, one achieves an optical compensator function. Claim 1 contains further limitations to 'a twist angle of more than 90°', and a limitation to specific applications in that optical compensators are excluded which are not suitable for use in liquid crystal displays.
The description contains on original page 1, line 34, - page 2, line 6 an indication that the term 'O-plate' is

- b) an optical retarder utilizing a layer of a positively birefringent material with its principal optical axis oriented at an oblique angle with respect to the plane of the layer.

2.1b The description contains on original page 3, lines 1-6, an indication that WO 97/44703 reports that the use of a compensator comprising an O plate in combination with a planar A plate, wherein the principle optical axes of both ORFs are oriented at right angles to each other, allow particularly good compensation of a TN-LCD, as it simultaneously reduces the angle dependence of the contrast and the grey scale inversion in the display. The description includes on original page 10, lines 3-10, an indication that in case a twisted A plate with uniaxially positive birefringent with a twist angle of at least 90° , is used in a stack with a tilted or splayed O plate, the twisted A plate always includes a region wherein the principle optical axis is oriented at 90° to the principle axis of the O plate.

2.1c Thus, when the evidence that there is at least one region wherein the angle dependence of the contrast and the grey scale inversion in the display is satisfactory is taken together with the evidence regarding the disclosure of the prior art it may be inferred that Claim 1, which contains a limitation to a twisted A plate with a twist angle of at least 90° , makes a contribution over the prior art.

2.2a Claim 13 relates to another specific embodiment of a twisted A plate. Claim 13, and dependent Claim 11, contain both a limitation to a twisted A plate with a helical pitch of 250 nm, and a limitation to specific applications because A plates which are not suitable for use as negative C retarder are excluded.

2.2b The description contains on original page 19, lines 25-28, an indication that the helical pitch of an inventive compensator is preferably less than 250 nm, so that the film does not reflect visible light. It is further indicated on original page 19, lines 30-35, that the films described in GB 2,315,072 do exhibit a very small helical pitch leading to a reflection wavelength in the UV range. Moreover, it is clearly indicated on original page 20, lines 16-20, that another object of the present invention is a highly twisted A plate with a twist angle of at least 360° for use as a compensator. This is consistent with the indication on original page 20, lines 22-27 that an inventive highly twisted A plate can be used in replacement for

C-plates in LCDs and compensators.

When, the evidence regarding the disclosure of an inventive highly twisted A plate is taken together with the indication on original page 19, lines 12-17, that a twisted A plate exhibits a chiral liquid crystal material twisted at least one full helix turn, around an axis perpendicular to the plane of the film, there is support for a twisted A plate with a helical pitch of 250-nm which may be used as a replacement for C-plates, insofar as it includes a limitation to

d) a highly twisted A plate with a twist angle of at least 360°

Although Claims 13 and 11 are not considered clear, i.e. feature d) is not expressly stated as such, they are not so unclear that no meaningful opinion can be formed.

2.2c Thus, the inference may be drawn that a twisted A plate with a helical pitch of 250 nm, which may be used as a replacement for C-plates when it includes a twist angle of at least 360° , makes also a contribution over the prior art.

2.3 In the absence of a technical correspondence between the limitations contained in the features of Claims no.1 and 13, which define a contribution over the prior art, the relationship between the inventions which are identified by each one of these claims is not a technical one (Rule 13.2 EPC) and the application does, consequently, not comply with the requirement of unity of invention.

3 For the reasons already given in point 2.1b, it is considered that the most relevant prior art is by citation WO 97/44703 (A), recognising that it is an unequivocal identification of the use of an O plate and an A plate retarder, whose optical axes are arranged at right angles to each other for purposes similar to those of the invention first mentioned in Claims 1-10 and 12. It is further considered that twisted A plates formed part of the state of the art (see point 1.1b supra). Twisted A plates appear to have been used as compensators in liquid crystal display applications, albeit not specifically in connection with O plates, and had a twist angle of more than 90° . However, all that was revealed by the examination of the relevant prior art was that the function of a twisted A plate was equivalent to that

of a combination of a crossed O plate and a planar A plate, i.e. both provided optical compensation in LCD applications. The conclusion is that there is insufficient evidence from the documents cited in the international search report to support an inference that a twisted A plate is equivalent to a planar A plate, in particular an inference that a person skilled in the art was aware that he could replace the planar A plate in an arrangement according to WO 97/44703 (A) by a twisted A plate with a twist angle of more than 90°. Had there been any explanation for such a replacement, obviously this inference could not be drawn. There is therefore insufficient corroboration for any adverse inference that might be drawn from information that was available prior to the relevant (priority) date.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



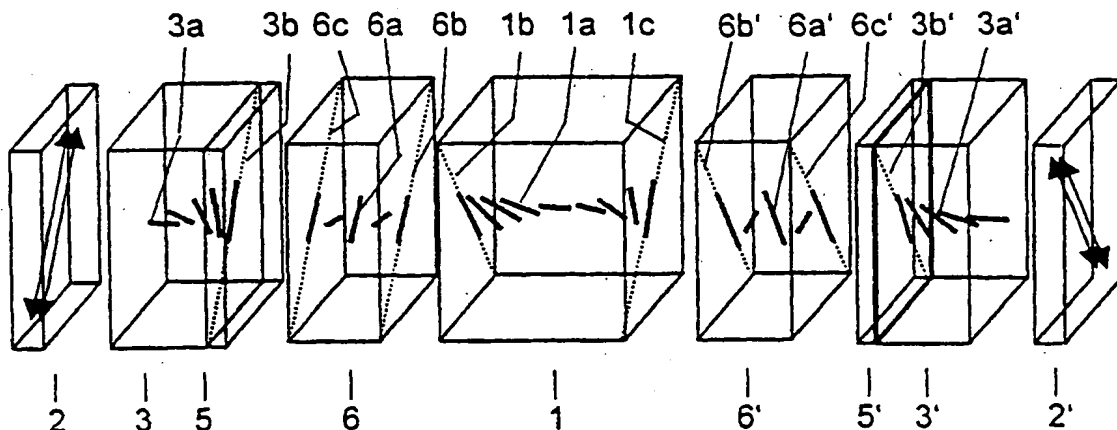
(43) International Publication Date
22 March 2001 (22.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/20394 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: G02F 1/13363, G02B 5/30
- (74) Common Representative: MERCK PATENT GMBH; Frankfurter Strasse 250, 64293 Darmstadt (DE).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/08934
- (22) International Filing Date:
13 September 2000 (13.09.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
99117978.9 16 September 1999 (16.09.1999) EP
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MERCK PATENT GMBH [DE/DE]; Frankfurter Strasse 250, 64293 Darmstadt (DE).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COATES, David [GB/GB]; 87, Sopwith Crescent, Merley, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 3SW (GB). PARRI, Owain, Llyr [GB/GB]; 45, Houlton Road, Poole, Dorset BH15 2LN (GB). VERRALL, Mark [GB/GB]; 12, Albert Street, Blandford, Dorset DT11 7HY (GB). LE MASURIER, Peter [GB/GB]; 21, Firs Glen Road, Winton, Bournemouth, Dorset BH9 2LS (GB).
- Published:
- With international search report.
 - Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: OPTICAL COMPENSATOR AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY I



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an optical compensator for liquid crystal displays comprising: at least one O plate retarder (3, 3'), and at least one twisted A plate retarder (6, 6') with a twist angle ϕ of more than 90° , and further relates to a liquid crystal display comprising such a compensator, a liquid crystal cell (1) and polarizers (2, 2').

WO 01/20394 A1

Optical Compensator and Liquid Crystal Display I

Field of the Invention

- 5 The invention relates to an optical compensator for liquid crystal displays and to a liquid crystal display comprising such a compensator.

Background and Prior Art

- 10 Optical compensators are used to improve the optical properties of liquid crystal displays (LCD), such as the contrast ratio and the grey scale representation at large viewing angles. For example in uncompensated displays of the TN or STN type at large viewing angles often a change of the grey levels and even grey scale
15 inversion, as well as a loss of contrast and undesired changes of the colour gamut are observed.

- An overview of the LCD technology and the principles and methods of optical compensation of LCDs is given in US 5,619,352, the entire
20 disclosure of which is incorporated into this application by way of reference.

- As described in US 5,619,352, to improve the contrast of a display at wide viewing angles a negatively birefringent C-plate compensator
25 can be used, however, such a compensator does not improve the greyscale representation of the display. On the other hand, to suppress or even eliminate grey scale inversion and improve the grey scale stability US 5,619,352 suggests to use a birefringent O-plate compensator. An O-plate compensator as described in US
30 5,619,352 includes an O-plate, and may additionally include one or more A-plates and/or negative C-plates.

- The terms 'O-plate', 'A-plate' and 'C-plate' as used in US 5,619,352 and throughout this invention have the following meanings. An 'O-
35 plate' is an optical retarder utilizing a layer of a positively birefringent (e.g. liquid crystal) material with its principal optical axis oriented at

an oblique angle with respect to the plane of the layer. An 'A-plate' is an optical retarder utilizing a layer of uniaxially birefringent material with its extraordinary axis oriented parallel to the plane of the layer, and its ordinary axis (also called 'a-axis') oriented perpendicular to the plane of the layer, i.e. parallel to the direction of normally incident light. A 'C-plate' is an optical retarder utilizing a layer of a uniaxially birefringent material with its extraordinary axis (also called 'c-axis') perpendicular to the plane of the layer, i.e. parallel to the direction of normally incident light.

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As an O-plate retarder for example an optical retardation film (hereinafter abbreviated as ORF) comprising a layer of a liquid crystal or mesogenic material with tilted or splayed structure can be used.

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As an A-plate retarder for example a uniaxially stretched polymer film, like for example a stretched polyvinylalcohol (PVA) or polycarbonate (PC) film, can be used. Alternatively, an A-plate retarder may comprise for example a layer of a positively birefringent liquid crystal or mesogenic material with planar orientation.

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As a negatively birefringent C-plate retarder for example a uniaxially compressed polymer film can be used. Alternatively, a negatively birefringent C-plate may comprise for example a layer of a liquid crystal or mesogenic material with a planar orientation and a negative birefringence. Typical examples of negatively birefringent liquid crystal materials are various kinds of discotic liquid crystal compounds.

25

In addition to US 5,619,352, optical compensators comprising one or more O plates are described in prior art in WO 97/44409, WO 97/44702, WO 97/44703 and WO 98/12584, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated into this application by way of reference. WO 97/44703 and WO 98/12584 further suggest to use tilted or splayed O plates in combination with a planar A plate.

35

WO 97/44703 reports that the use of a compensator comprising an O plate in combination with a planar A plate, wherein the principal optical axes of both ORFs are oriented at right angles to each other, allows particularly good compensation of a TN-LCD, as it simultaneously reduces the angle dependence of the contrast and the grey scale inversion in the display.

However, when using compensators as described in the above mentioned prior art in combination with liquid crystal displays, especially TN or STN-displays, the improvements of the optical properties of the display, like contrast at wide viewing angles, grey scale level stability, and suppression of grey scale inversion, are still far from sufficient for most applications.

Therefore, it is desirable to have available improved optical compensators to further improve the optical performance of LCDs.

Definition of Terms

In connection with optical polarization, compensation and retardation layers, films or plates as described in the present application, the following definitions of terms as used throughout this application are given.

For the sake of simplicity, the term 'liquid crystal material' is used hereinafter for both liquid crystal materials and mesogenic materials, and the term 'mesogen' is used for the mesogenic groups of the material.

The terms 'tilted structure' or 'tilted orientation' means that the optical axis of the film is tilted at an angle θ between 0 and 90 degrees relative to the film plane.

The term 'splayed structure' or 'splayed orientation' means a tilted orientation as defined above, wherein the tilt angle additionally varies monotonously in the range from 0 to 90 °, preferably from a minimum to a maximum value, in a direction perpendicular to the film plane.

The term 'low tilt structure' or 'low tilt orientation' means that the optical axis of the film is slightly tilted or splayed as described above, with the average tilt angle throughout the film being between 1 and 10 °.

5

The term 'planar structure' or 'planar orientation' means that the optical axis of the film is substantially parallel to the film plane. This definition also includes films wherein the optical axis is slightly tilted relative to the film plane, with an average tilt angle throughout the film of up to 1 °, and which exhibit the same optical properties as a film wherein the optical axis is exactly parallel, i.e. with zero tilt, to the film plane.

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The average tilt angle θ_{ave} is defined as follows

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$$\theta_{ave} = \frac{\sum_{d'=0}^d \theta'(d')}{d}$$

wherein $\theta'(d')$ is the local tilt angle at the thickness d' within the film, and d is the total thickness of the film.

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The tilt angle of a splayed film hereinafter is given as the average tilt angle θ_{ave} , unless stated otherwise.

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The term 'helically twisted structure' relates to a film comprising one or more layers of liquid crystal material wherein the mesogens are oriented with their main molecular axis in a preferred direction within molecular sublayers, with this preferred orientation direction in different sublayers being twisted around a helix axis that is substantially perpendicular to the film plane, i.e. substantially parallel to the film normal. This definition also includes orientations where the helix axis is tilted at an angle of up to 2 ° relative to the film normal.

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The term 'homeotropic structure' or 'homeotropic orientation' means that the optical axis of the film is substantially perpendicular to the film plane, i.e. substantially parallel to the film normal. This definition

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also includes films wherein the optical axis is slightly tilted at an angle of up to 2 ° relative to the film normal, and which exhibit the same optical properties as a film wherein the optical axis is exactly parallel, i.e. with no tilt, to the film normal.

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For sake of simplicity, an optical film with a tilted, splayed, low tilted, planar, twisted and homeotropic orientation or structure is hereinafter being shortly referred to as 'tilted film', 'splayed film', 'low tilt film', 'planar film', 'twisted film' and 'homeotropic film', respectively.

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Throughout this invention, both a tilted and a splayed film will also be referred to as 'O plate'. A planar film will also be referred to as 'A plate' or 'planar A plate'. A low tilt film will also be referred to as 'low tilt A plate'. A twisted film will also be referred to as 'twisted A plate'.

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In tilted, planar and homeotropic optical films comprising uniaxially positive birefringent liquid crystal material with uniform orientation, the optical axis of the film as referred to throughout this invention is given by the orientation direction of the main molecular axes of the mesogens of the liquid crystal material.

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In a splayed film comprising uniaxially positive birefringent liquid crystal material with uniform orientation, the optical axis of the film as referred to throughout this invention is given by the projection of the orientation direction of the main molecular axes of the mesogens onto the surface of the film.

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The term 'film' as used in this application includes self-supporting, i.e. free-standing, films that show more or less pronounced mechanical stability and flexibility, as well as coatings or layers on a supporting substrate or between two substrates.

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The term 'liquid crystal or mesogenic material' or 'liquid crystal or mesogenic compound' should denote materials or compounds comprising one or more rod-shaped, board-shaped or disk-shaped mesogenic groups, i.e. groups with the ability to induce liquid crystal

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phase behaviour. The compounds or materials comprising mesogenic groups do not necessarily have to exhibit a liquid crystal phase themselves. It is also possible that they show liquid crystal phase behaviour only in mixtures with other compounds, or when the mesogenic compounds or materials, or the mixtures thereof, are polymerized.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts a conventional uncompensated TN-LCD device.

Figure 2 depicts a compensated TN-LCD device with a compensator according to prior art.

Figure 3 and 4 depict compensated TN-LCD devices with compensators according to preferred embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 5a is an isocontrast plot of a conventional uncompensated TN-LCD device according to comparison example A.

Figure 6a is an isocontrast plot of a compensated TN-LCD device of comparison example B with a compensator according to prior art.

Figures 7a and 8a are isocontrast plots of compensated TN-LCD devices of example 1 and 2, respectively, with compensators according to the present invention.

Figures 5b and 5c are grey level diagrams of a conventional uncompensated TN-LCD device of comparison example A in horizontal (b) and vertical (c) viewing planes.

Figures 6b and 6c are grey level diagrams of a compensated TN-LCD device of comparison example B, with a compensator according to prior art, in horizontal (b) and vertical (c) viewing planes.

Figures 7b,7c and 8b,8c are grey level diagrams of compensated TN-LCD devices of example 1 and 2, respectively, with compensators according to the present invention, in horizontal (b) and vertical (c) viewing planes.

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Summary of the Invention

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One aim of the present invention is to provide an optical compensator having improved properties for compensation of LCDs which does not have the drawbacks of prior art compensators as described above.

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Another aspect of the invention relates to the manufacture of an optical compensator according to the present invention, in particular to its manufacture by mass production.

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A compensated TN-LCD device as suggested by WO 97/44703 is schematically depicted in **Fig. 2** and consists of a TN cell **1** sandwiched between a pair of linear polarizers **2,2'** and two compensators, each of which is adjacent to the inner sides of one of the linear polarizers and comprises a splayed O plate **3,3'** and a planar A plate **4,4'**, respectively, wherein the principal optical axes **3b,3b'** of the splayed O plate **3,3'** and the principal optical axes **4b,4b'** of the respective adjacent planar A plate **4,4'** are oriented at right angles to each other and oriented either parallel or at right angles to the polarization direction of the respective adjacent linear polarizer **2,2'** (indicated by the arrows in **Fig. 2**). The splayed O plates **3,3'** and the planar A plates **4,4'** can comprise polymerized liquid crystal material.

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However, the embodiment of the compensators as disclosed in WO97/44703 implies severe drawbacks for its mass production.

In mass production, splayed and planar ORFs comprising polymerized liquid crystal material are typically manufactured in the form of a long film that is wound up into a roll. The splayed and

planar ORFs thus obtained are subsequently laminated roll-to-roll one onto another and laminated roll-to-roll to a linear polarizer, which typically also is manufactured in the form of long films. The multilayered optical film thereby obtained is then cut into sheets of the required size.

In a standard commercially available linear polarizer that is manufactured as a long film, the polarization direction is usually extending in the long direction of the film. Therefore, the splayed ORF (or O plate) and planar ORF (or A plate) for the compensator as shown in **Fig. 2** can only be laminated directly roll-to-roll one onto another and to the linear polarizer, if one of the ORFs has its principal optical axis oriented at right angles to its long direction, and the other ORF has its principal optical axis oriented parallel to its long direction.

In mass production, the ORFs are typically prepared by coating a polymerizable liquid crystal material onto a moving substrate, aligning the material into uniform orientation, and polymerizing the oriented material. Alternatively, a liquid crystal polymer is coated onto a moving substrate and subsequently aligned and optionally crosslinked. Alignment of the liquid crystal material is easily achieved by unidirectionally rubbing the moving substrate, which induces alignment of the mesogens with their main molecular axis substantially parallel to the rubbing direction. In case an optically uniaxial positive birefringent liquid crystal material is used, the principal optical axis of the resulting ORF is also parallel to the rubbing direction.

However, whereas an orientation of the principal optical axis of an ORF parallel to its long direction can easily be achieved in the above production process, simply by unidirectionally rubbing the moving long film substrate parallel to its moving direction, an orientation of the principal optical axis of an ORF at right angles to its long direction is very difficult to achieve. The substrate onto which the liquid crystal material is coated has to be rubbed at right angles to its

moving direction, which is practically impossible as long as the substrate is moving.

5 Obviously, as an alternative the long film substrate can be unidirectionally rubbed at right angles to its long direction whilst not being moved, or the splayed ORF and planar ORF can be manufactured separately, both with their principal optical axis parallel to the film length direction, and then be cut to small sheets and glued together at the required angle. Both methods, however, are rather
10 complicated and more time- and material-consuming, compared to a process using direct roll-to-roll lamination.

Thus, another aim of the present invention is to provide an optical compensator which is easy to manufacture and is particularly
15 suitable for mass production. Other aims of the present invention are immediately evident to the person skilled in the art from the following detailed description.

The inventors of the present invention have found that the above
20 drawbacks can be overcome, and an optical compensator with superior performance for compensation of the optical properties of liquid crystal displays can be obtained by using a combination of at least two ORFs, one of said at least two ORFs being either a tilted or a splayed O plate, and the other of said at least two ORFs being a
25 twisted A plate.

When using an optical compensator according to the present invention in an LCD, the contrast at large viewing angles and the grey level representation of the display are considerably improved,
30 and grey scale inversion is suppressed. In case of coloured displays, the colour stability is considerably improved and changes of the colour gamut are suppressed. Furthermore, a compensator according to the present invention is particularly suitable for mass production for the following reason.

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A twisted A plate with a helically twisted structure as defined above exhibits throughout its thickness different regions with different orientation directions of the mesogens. In case the liquid crystal material in the twisted A plate is uniaxially positive birefringent, the principal optical axis in each of the different regions of the twisted A plate is parallel to the respective orientation direction of the mesogens in said region. Consequently, if such a twisted A plate, with a twist angle of at least 90° , is used in a stack together with a tilted or splayed O plate and a linear polarizer, the twisted A plate always includes at least one region wherein the principal optical axis is oriented at 90° to the principal optical axis of the O plate, and further includes at least one region wherein the principal optical axis is oriented at 90° to the polarization direction of the adjacent linear polarizer, independently of the orientation of the tilted or splayed O plate and the linear polarizer are oriented in the stack.

Therefore, when using a combination of an O plate and a twisted A plate according to the present invention, instead of a combination of an O plate and a planar A plate as suggested in WO 97/44703, the requirement of crossed principal optical axes of the two ORFs and the above discussed problems of mass production of the ORFs thereby incurred are easily circumvented.

ORFs with twisted structure (or twisted A plates) are known in prior art and have been suggested as compensators for TN and STN displays, as described for example in EP 0 423 881 (Philips), EP 0 576 931 (Casio) and US 5,243,451 (Ricoh). The compensators described in these documents are twisted nematic liquid crystal films, e.g. liquid crystal polymer films, having a value of the twist angle that is in the same range as the twist angle of the liquid crystal medium in the display cell that is to be compensated, i.e. between about 90° for TN cells and up to 270° for STN cells. However, there is no suggestion in these documents to use the twisted ORF in combination with a tilted or splayed ORF.

Furthermore, the inventors of the present invention have found that it is possible to provide an optical compensator with particularly improved properties by using an O plate in combination with a highly twisted A plate. The term 'highly twisted' in this connection means a
5 twisted A plate as defined above, wherein the twist angle ϕ is at least 360° .

GB 2,315,072 discloses an optical film comprising a polymerized
10 cholesteric liquid crystal material with helically twisted orientation which shows selective reflection of circular polarized light. This film exhibits a small helical pitch leading to a reflection wavelength in the UV range (i.e. an extremely high twist), and is used as a circular UV polarizer. However, GB 2,315,072 does not disclose to use this film in combination with a tilted or splayed ORF.

15 One object of the present invention is an optical compensator for liquid crystal displays, characterized in that it comprises

- 20 - at least one O plate retarder, and
- at least one twisted A plate retarder with a twist angle ϕ of more than 90° .

25 Another object of the invention is a liquid crystal display device comprising the following elements

- 30 - a liquid crystal cell formed by two transparent substrates having surfaces which oppose each other, an electrode layer provided on the inside of at least one of said two transparent substrates and optionally superposed with an alignment layer, and a liquid crystal medium which is present between the two transparent substrates,
- a polarizer arranged outside said transparent substrates, or a pair of polarizers sandwiching said substrates, and

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- at least one optical compensator according to the present invention, being situated between the liquid crystal cell and at least one of said polarizers,

5 it being possible for the above elements to be separated, stacked, mounted on top of each other or connected by means of adhesive layers in any combination of these means of assembly.

Detailed Description of the Invention

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A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to an optical compensator comprising at least one O plate and at least one twisted A plate as described above, wherein the average tilt angle θ_{ave} in said O plate is from 2 to 88 °.

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Further preferred embodiments of the present invention relate to an optical compensator comprising at least one O plate retarder and at least one twisted A plate retarder as described above, wherein

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- the tilt angle θ in the O plate varies monotonously in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the film,
- the tilt angle in the O plate varies from a minimum value θ_{min} at one surface of the film to a maximum value θ_{max} at the opposite surface of the film,

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- θ_{min} in the O plate is from 0 to 80°, preferably from 1 to 20°,
- θ_{max} in the O plate is from 10 to 90°, preferably from 40 to 90°,
- the helical twist angle ϕ in said twisted A plate is larger than 90°, preferably larger than 180°, very preferably larger than 270 °, most preferably at least 360°,

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- the helical pitch p of said twisted A plate is less than 250 nm,
- the helical pitch of said twisted A plate is from 50 to 250 nm, preferably from 100 to 250 nm,

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- the thickness d of said O plate is from 0.1 to 10 μm ,
- the thickness d of said twisted A plate is from 0.1 to 10 μm ,

- the optical retardation of said O plate is from 6 to 300 nm,
- the optical retardation of said twisted A plate is from 6 to 300 nm,
- said O plate and/or twisted A plate comprise a linear or crosslinked liquid crystalline polymer.

Further preferred embodiments of the present invention relate to an optical compensator comprising

- one O plate and one twisted A plate,
- one O plate, one twisted A plate, and one or two negative C plate retarders,
- one O plate and one twisted A plate, at least one of which is provided on a negatively birefringent substrate that has the optical properties of a negative C plate retarder.

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell, a pair of polarizers sandwiching the cell, and one inventive compensator as described above and below located on each side of the liquid crystal cell between the cell and the polarizer.

The O plate is preferably oriented with its optical axis parallel to the polarization direction of the adjacent polarizer, and at right angles to the optical axis of the liquid crystal medium at the nearest surface of the liquid crystal cell.

Particularly preferably the compensator is situated in the display such that the twisted A plate is facing the liquid crystal cell and the O plate is facing the polarizer. In case of a splayed O plate, it is preferably situated such that its high tilt surface is facing the polarizer.

Fig. 1 depicts an uncompensated standard type TN display device in its off-state, i.e. when no voltage is applied, comprising a TN cell 1 with a liquid crystal layer in the twisted nematic state sandwiched

between two transparent electrodes (which are not shown here), and a pair of linear polarizers **2,2'**. The twisted nematic orientation of the liquid crystal layer is schematically depicted by the mesogens **1a**. The dashed lines **1b** and **1c** represent the orientation direction of the mesogens **1a** that are adjacent to the cell walls of the TN cell **1**.

Fig. 2 schematically depicts a compensated TN-LCD device of prior art in its off-state. The device consists of a TN cell **1** with a liquid crystal layer in a twisted nematic state sandwiched between two transparent electrodes (which are not shown here), a pair of linear polarizers **2,2'** and two compensators as suggested in WO 97/44703, each compensator consisting of a splayed O plate **3,3'** and a planar A plate **4,4'** on each side of the TN cell **1**.

The stacks of optical components in the devices shown in Figure 1 and 2 are symmetrical, hence incoming light may enter the device from either side.

The O plates **3,3'** consist, as an example, of a layer of polymerized liquid crystal material with splayed structure. The splayed structure is schematically depicted by the mesogens **3a** and **3a'** which are oriented with their main molecular axis tilted at an angle relative to the plane of the layer, with the tilt angle increasing in a direction normal to the layer, starting from a minimum value on the side of the layer facing the TN cell.

The dashed lines **3b** and **3b'** represent the projection of the orientation directions of the mesogens **3a** and **3a'**, respectively, in different regions of the O plates **3,3'** onto the surfaces of the respective O plates **3,3'**. The dashed lines **3b,3b'** are also identical with the principal optical axis of the respective O plates **3,3'**. In the device shown in **Fig. 2**, the principal optical axes of the O plates **3,3'** are oriented parallel to the polarization direction of the respective adjacent linear polarizer **2,2'**, and parallel to the respective adjacent orientation direction **1b,1c** of the mesogens **1a** in the TN cell **1**.

5 The planar A plates **4,4'** consist, as an example, a layer of polymerized liquid crystalline material with planar structure. The planar structure is represented by the mesogens **4a,4a'** which are oriented with their main molecular axes parallel to the plane of the layer.

10 The dashed lines **4b,4b'** represent the orientation direction of the mesogens **4a,4a'**, which is identical with the principal optical axis of the respective planar A plate **4,4'**. In the device shown in **Fig. 2**, the principal optical axis **4b,4b'** of the A plate **4,4'** is oriented at right angles to the polarization direction of the respective adjacent linear polarizer **2,2'**, and at right angles to the respective adjacent orientation direction **1b,1c** of the mesogens **1a** in the TN cell **1**.

15 In the device shown in **Fig. 2**, the principal optical axes of the splayed O plate **3,3'** and planar A plate **4,4'** retarders are oriented at right angles to each other and either parallel or at right angles to the polarization direction of the linear polarizers **2,2'**.

20 **Fig. 3** depicts a compensated TN-LCD device according to a preferred embodiment of the invention in its off-state, i.e. when no voltage is applied, comprising a TN cell **1** with a liquid crystal layer in the twisted nematic state sandwiched between two transparent electrodes (which are not shown here), and a pair of linear polarizers **2,2'**. The device further comprises an inventive compensator
25 consisting of a splayed O plate **3,3'** and a twisted A plate **6,6'** on each side of the TN cell, the splayed O plates **3,3'** being provided on a negatively birefringent substrate **5,5'**. It is also possible, however, that the substrates **5,5'** are omitted.

30 Like in **Fig.2** , in the device as shown in **Fig. 3** the O plates **3,3'** comprise a polymerized liquid crystalline material with a splayed structure. The splayed structure is represented by the mesogens **3a,3a'** which are oriented with their main molecular axes tilted at an angle θ relative to the plane of the layer, wherein the tilt angle θ
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increases in a direction normal to the film, starting with a minimum value θ_{\min} on the side of the O plate **3,3'** facing the TN cell **1**.

5 The principal optical axes of the O plates **3,3'** are represented by the dashed lines **3b, 3b'**, which are identical to the projections of the orientation direction of mesogens **3a,3a'** onto the surface of the O plate **3,3'**. In the device shown in **Fig. 3**, the principal optical axis **3b,3b'** of the O plate **3,3'** is oriented parallel to the polarization direction of the respective adjacent linear polarizer **2,2'**, and at right
10 angles to the respective adjacent orientation direction **1b,1c** of the mesogens **1a** in the TN cell **1**.

In the preferred device shown e.g. in **Fig. 3**, the mesogens at the surface of the O plate **3,3'** facing the TN cell **1** exhibit a planar
15 orientation, i.e. the minimum tilt angle θ_{\min} is substantially 0 degrees. However, other values of θ_{\min} are also possible.

In the splayed O plate according to the preferred embodiment as shown e.g. in **Fig. 3**, the minimum tilt angle θ_{\min} is preferably from 0
20 to 80°, in particular from 1 to 20°, very preferably from 1 to 10° and most preferably from 1 to 5°. The maximum tilt angle θ_{\max} in a splayed O plate according to these preferred embodiments is preferably from 10 to 90°, in particular from 20 to 90°, very preferably from 30 to 90°, most preferably from 40 to 90°.

25 In the preferred device shown e.g. in **Fig. 3**, the twisted A plates **6,6'** comprise a polymerized liquid crystalline material with a twisted structure, as represented by the mesogens **6a,6a'** which are oriented with their main molecular axes parallel to the plane of the A plate and
30 twisted around an axis perpendicular to the plane of the A plate.

The orientation directions of the mesogens **6a,6a'** at the surfaces of the twisted A plates **6,6'** are represented by the dashed lines **6b,6c,6b'** and **6c'**, and are parallel to the optical axis of the
35 respective adjacent linear polarizer **2,2'** and at right angles to the

respective adjacent orientation direction **1b,1c** of the mesogens **1a** in the TN cell 1.

5 However, other orientations of the mesogens **6a,6a'** at the surfaces of the twisted A plates **6,6'** are also possible.

10 In the device shown in **Fig. 3**, the twisted A plate **6,6'** exemplarily exhibits a value of the twist angle ϕ that is a multiple of an integer of 180° , so that the orientation directions **6b,6b'** and **6c,6c'** of the mesogens **6a,6a'** on the surfaces of the twisted A plate **6,6'** are parallel to each other. However, other values of ϕ are also possible.

15 Apart from the preferred embodiment as depicted in **Fig. 3**, other combinations and stack formats of the O plates and twisted A plates are also possible.

20 For example, in the preferred device shown in **Fig. 3**, the O plate **3** and the adjacent twisted A plate **6**, and/or the O plate **3'** and the adjacent twisted A plate **6'**, are mutually exchangeable with each other. Furthermore, the compensators or entire retarder stacks on one side of the TN cell are mutually exchangeable with the compensators or entire retarder stacks on the opposite side of the TN cell.

25 Further to the preferred embodiment shown in **Fig. 3**, a compensator according to the present invention may also comprise more than one O plate and/or more than one twisted A plate.

30 In case the inventive compensator comprises two or more O plates, the optical axes of the O plates can be parallel one to another, or be oriented at an angle with one another. Preferably the optical axes of the O plates are oriented either parallel or at right angles to each other.

35 In case an inventive compensator comprises two or more splayed O plates, each splayed O plate can be arranged relative to the closest successive splayed O plate such that their respective surfaces with

minimum tilt angle θ_{\min} are facing each other, or such that their respective surfaces with maximum tilt angle θ_{\max} are facing each other, or such that the surface of a first splayed O plate with minimum tilt angle θ_{\min} is facing the surface of the closest successive splayed O plate with maximum tilt angle θ_{\max} .

Further preferred arrangements of two or more tilted or splayed O plates in an inventive compensator are those as described in WO 98/12584, in particular those according to the preferred embodiments described in WO 98/12584 on pages 8-11 and in Figures 1a, 1b and 1c.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the optical compensator comprises one or more, especially preferably one or two, negative C plates. As a negative C plate, it is possible to use for example a negatively birefringent plastic substrate on which the twisted A plate and/or the O plate are provided.

For example, in the device exemplarily shown in Figure 3 the inventive compensator on either side of the TN cell 1 comprises one O plate 3,3' and one twisted A plate 6,6', wherein each O plate 3,3' is provided on a negatively birefringent substrate 5,5' which has the optical properties of a negative C plate retarder.

Particularly preferred are inventive compensators wherein the O plate is provided on a negatively birefringent substrate. Further preferred are inventive compensators wherein each of the twisted A plate and the O plate are provided on a negatively birefringent substrate.

As a plastic substrate for example a film of polyester such as polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), of polyvinylalcohol (PVA), polycarbonate (PC) or triacetylcellulose (TAC), especially preferably a PET film or a TAC film. As a birefringent substrate for example an uniaxially stretched or compressed plastic film, e.g. PVA or TAC, can be used. For example PET films are commercially available from ICI Corp. under the trade name Melinex.

The device shown in Figure 3 comprises splayed O plates. Alternatively, it is possible to use tilted, but not splayed, O plates instead of, or in addition to, splayed O plates in the inventive LC displays. Preferably, however the inventive LC displays do comprise one or more splayed O plates.

In the twisted A plate according to the present invention, the twist angle ϕ is preferably more than 90° , in particular more than 180° , very preferably more than 270° .

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention the twisted A plate exhibits a chiral liquid crystal material, e.g. a cholesteric material, with a highly twisted structure wherein the main molecular axes of the mesogens are helically twisted at an angle of at least 360° , i.e. at least one full helix turn, around an axis perpendicular to the plane of the film.

The twist angle ϕ of the twisted A plate can also be expressed by the helical pitch p of the liquid crystalline material and the thickness d of the twisted A plate according to the equation

$$\phi = 360^\circ \cdot d/p$$

The helical pitch p of a twisted A plate in an inventive compensator is preferably less than 250 nm, so that the film does not reflect visible light. Preferably the pitch p is from 50 to 250 nm, in particular from 100 to 250 nm.

A highly twisted A plate according to this preferred embodiment preferably comprises a polymerized chiral liquid crystal material with planar structure, as described for example in GB 2,315,072, in particular as described therein on page 2-14 and in examples 1-5. The films described therein do exhibit a a very small helical pitch leading to a reflection wavelength in the UV range. For the purposes of the present invention, highly twisted A plates with a pitch as

described in the GB 2,315,072, most preferably with an even smaller pitch, are preferred. These films can be prepared according to or in analogy to the methods described in GB 2,315,072.

5 The thickness d of the O plate and the thickness d' of the twisted A plate is in each case independently preferably from 0.1 to 10 μm , in particular from 0.2 to 7 μm , most preferably from 0.4 to 4 μm . For some applications, a film thickness between 2 and 15 μm is also suitable.

10 The retarders according to the present invention, in particular the highly twisted A plates as described above, can also be used as individual components for the optical compensation of liquid crystal displays.

15 Thus, another object of the present invention is a highly twisted A plate with a twist angle of at least 360° as described above and below for use as a compensator, in particular as viewing angle compensator, and a liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal display cell and
20 such a compensator.

It was found that a highly twisted A plate according to the present invention exhibits a compensation performance for liquid crystal displays that is at least equivalent to, and in some cases even better
25 than, the performance of a conventional negatively birefringent C-plate retarder. An inventive highly twisted A plate can therefore be used in replacement for C-plates in LCDs and compensators. This is an additional benefit of the present invention, since the state of the art negatively birefringent C-plates in most cases either require
30 complicated manufacturing procedures such as vapour deposition of an inorganic thin film (as described for example in US 5,196,953), or they require the use of negatively birefringent materials, which are most often less easily available and more expensive than positively birefringent materials. Particularly preferred for the above use are
35 inventive highly twisted A plate having the preferred values of ϕ , p and d'' as described above.

As linear polarizer, a standard type commercially available polarizer can be used. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the linear polarizer is a low contrast polarizer. In another preferred
5 embodiment of the present invention the linear polarizer is a dichroic polarizer, like a dyed polarizer.

The individual optical components in the inventive compensators and displays, such as the liquid crystal cell, the individual retarders and
10 the linear polarizers, can be separated or can be laminated to other components. They can be stacked, mounted on top of each other or be connected e.g. by means of adhesive layers.

It is also possible that stacks of two or more ORFs are prepared by
15 coating the liquid crystalline material of an ORF directly onto an adjacent ORF, the latter serving as substrate.

The optical compensator and/or the display device according to the present invention may further comprise one or more adhesive layers
20 provided to the individual optical components like the liquid crystal cell, the O plates, the twisted A plates and the linear polarizers.

In case the polymerized liquid crystal material in the O plate and/or the twisted A plate is a polymer with high adhesion, separate
25 adhesive layers may also be omitted. Highly adhesive polymers are for example liquid crystal polyepoxides. Furthermore, liquid crystal linear polymers or crosslinked polymers with low degree of crosslinking show higher adhesion than highly crosslinked polymers. The above highly adhesive liquid crystal polymers are therefore
30 preferred for specific applications, especially for those which do not tolerate additional adhesive layers.

The inventive compensator may also comprise one or more protective layers provided on the surface of the individual optical
35 components described above.

The inventive optical compensators and highly twisted A plates can be used for compensation of conventional displays, in particular those of the twisted nematic mode, such as TN, STN or AMD-TN displays, those of the IPS mode, those of the vertically aligned mode, like e.g. ECB, CSH, VAN or VAC displays, those of the bend mode or π -cell mode, like e.g. OCB displays.

As tilted or splayed O plate for the inventive compensator it is possible to use an optical film comprising a polymerized liquid crystal material with tilted or splayed structure, as described in the US 5,619,352, WO 97/44409, WO 97/44702, WO 97/44703 or WO 98/12584, with the entire disclosure of these documents being incorporated into this application by way of reference.

As splayed O plate, it is also possible to use a multilayer film comprising two or more sublayers of polymerized liquid crystal material, with each sublayer having a tilted structure with constant tilt angle, wherein said tilt angle increases or decreases monotonously from one sublayer to the next sublayer throughout the multilayer.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the O plate is a film as described in WO 98/12584, or a film prepared in analogy to the methods disclosed therein. According to the WO 98/12584, an O plate can be obtained by coating a layer of a polymerizable mesogenic material onto a substrate or between two substrates, aligning the material into a tilted or splayed orientation, and polymerizing the material by exposure to heat or actinic radiation.

As twisted A plate for the inventive compensator, it is possible to use e.g. a twisted nematic polymer film as described in the EP 0 423 881 (Philips), EP 0 576 931 (Casio) or US 5,243,451 (Ricoh).

In case of the twisted A plate, it is also possible to use a layer of a non-polymerized liquid crystal material. For example, a nematic liquid crystal mixture can be used that is provided between two transparent substrates and exhibits a planar twisted orientation, wherein the twist

is induced by different orientation of the liquid crystal molecules at the substrates, like in a standard type TN cell, or the twist is brought about by one or more chiral dopants added to the nematic material.

Alternatively a layer of a cholesteric liquid crystal mixture can be used.

5

Alternatively, it is also possible to use as twisted A plate one or more layers of platelets or platelet-shaped flakes comprising an oriented polymerized cholesteric liquid crystal material with planar orientation, these platelets or flakes being dispersed in a light-transmissive
10 binder, and being oriented such that the helix axis of the cholesteric liquid crystal material extends substantially perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Suitable platelets or flakes are described e.g. in WO 97/30136 (Merck), WO 96/18129 (CRL), US 5,364,557 (Faris), EP 0 601 483, EP 0 773 250 or US 5,827,449 (Wacker).

15

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the twisted A plate is a film as described in GB 2,315,072, or a film prepared in analogy to the methods disclosed therein, with the entire disclosure of this document being incorporated into this application by way of
20 reference.

Thus, according to GB 2,315,072 a twisted A plate can be obtained by coating a layer of a chiral polymerizable mesogenic material onto a substrate or between two substrates, aligning the material into a
25 twisted orientation, wherein the helical twist axis is perpendicular to the plane of the layer, and polymerizing the material by exposure to heat or actinic radiation.

In case of the twisted A plate, the polymerizable material comprises
30 achiral polymerizable mesogenic compounds and further comprises at least one chiral compound. The chiral compounds can be selected from non-polymerizable chiral compounds, like e.g. chiral dopants as used in liquid crystal mixtures or devices, polymerizable chiral non-mesogenic or polymerizable chiral mesogenic compounds.

35

In case of the O plate, the polymerizable material preferably consists essentially of achiral polymerizable mesogenic compounds.

5 Preferably a polymerizable mesogenic material is used that comprises at least one polymerizable mesogen having one polymerizable functional group and at least one polymerizable mesogen having two or more polymerizable functional groups.

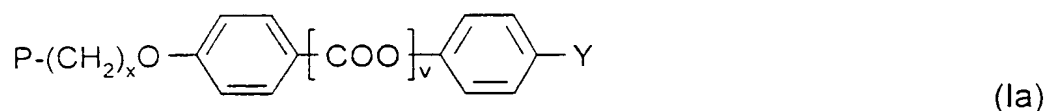
10 In another preferred embodiment the polymerizable material comprises polymerizable mesogenic compounds having two or more polymerizable functional groups (di- or multireactive or di- or multifunctional compounds). Upon polymerization of such a mixture a three-dimensional polymer network is formed. An optical retardation film made of such a network is self-supporting and shows a high
15 mechanical and thermal stability and a low temperature dependence of its physical and optical properties.

By varying the concentration of the multifunctional mesogenic or non mesogenic compounds the crosslink density of the polymer film and
20 thereby its physical and chemical properties such as the glass transition temperature, which is also important for the temperature dependence of the optical properties of the optical retardation film, the thermal and mechanical stability or the solvent resistance can be tuned easily.

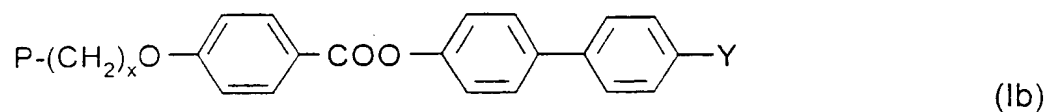
25 The achiral and chiral polymerizable mesogenic mono-, di- or multireactive compounds used for the instant invention can be prepared by methods which are known per se and which are described, for example, in standard works of organic chemistry such as, for example, Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie, Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart. Typical examples are described for
30 example in WO 93/22397; EP 0 261 712; DE 19504224; DE 4408171 and DE 4405316. The compounds disclosed in these documents, however, are to be regarded merely as examples that do
35 not limit the scope of this invention.

Examples representing especially useful monoreactive chiral and achiral polymerizable mesogenic compounds are shown in the following list of compounds, which should, however, be taken only as illustrative and is in no way intended to restrict, but instead to explain the present invention:

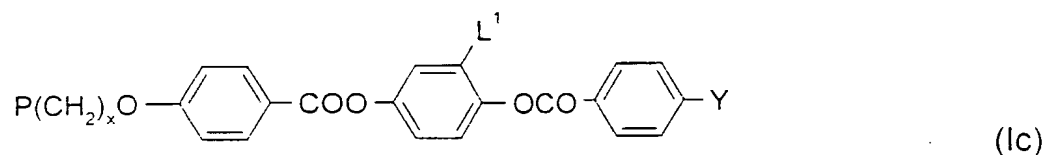
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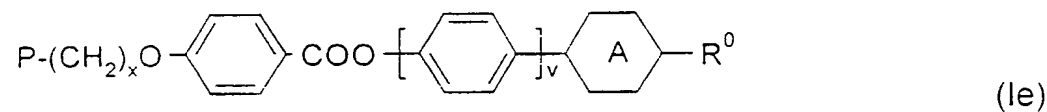
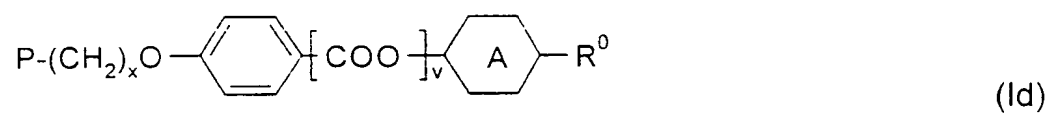
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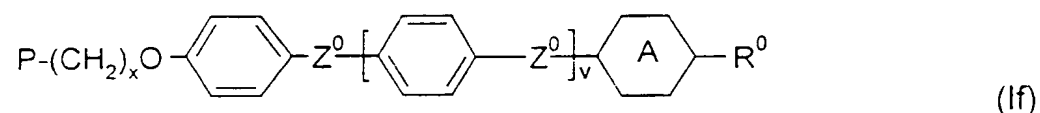
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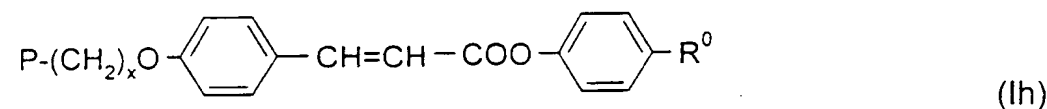
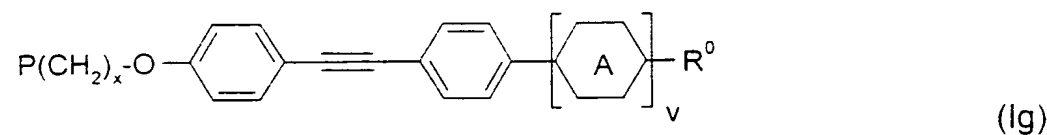
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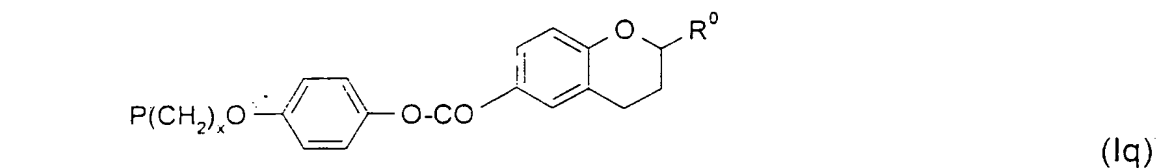
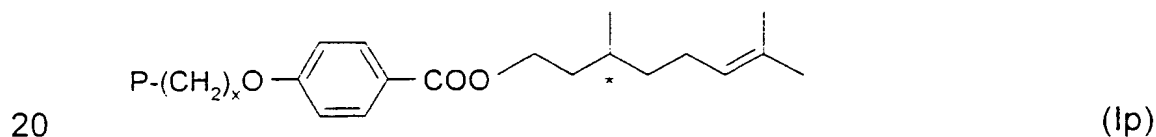
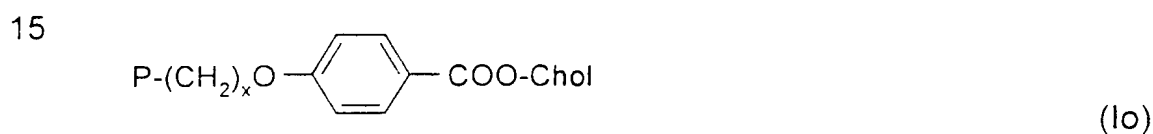
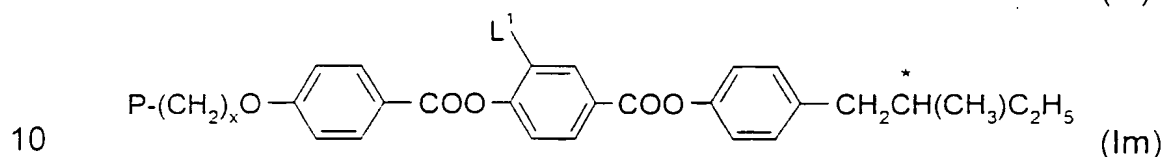
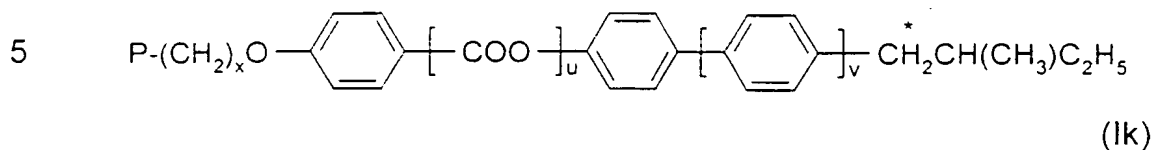
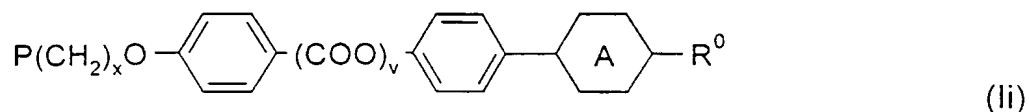
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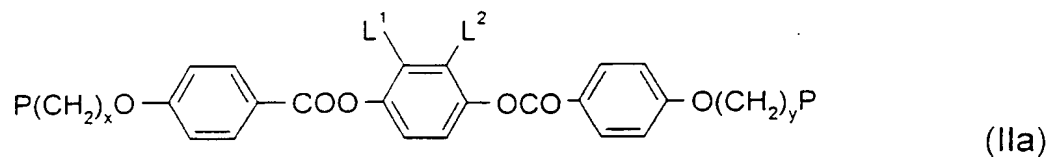
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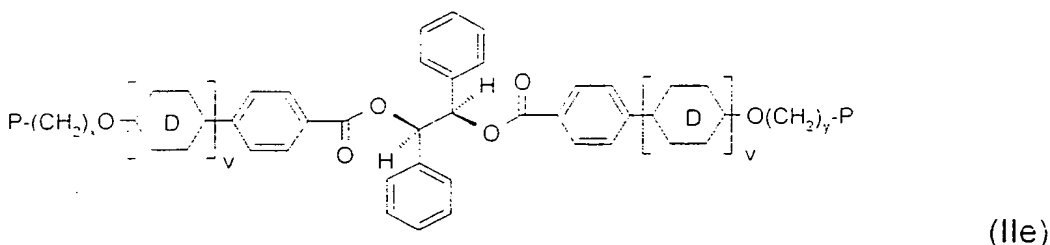
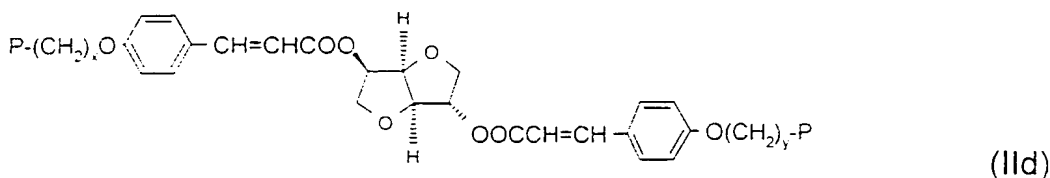
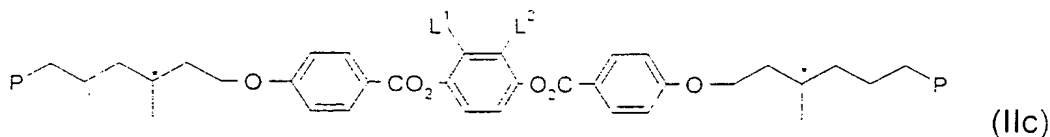
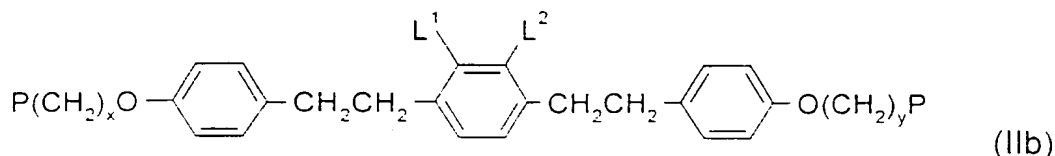


35



Examples of useful direactive chiral and achiral polymerizable mesogenic compounds are shown in the following list of compounds, which should, however, be taken only as illustrative and is in no way intended to restrict, but instead to explain the present invention





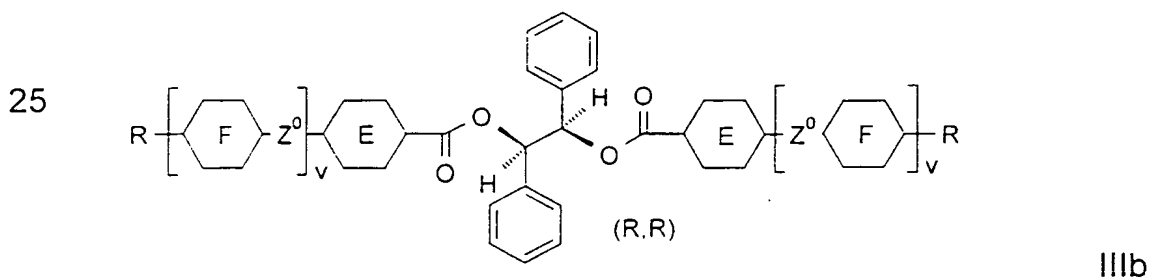
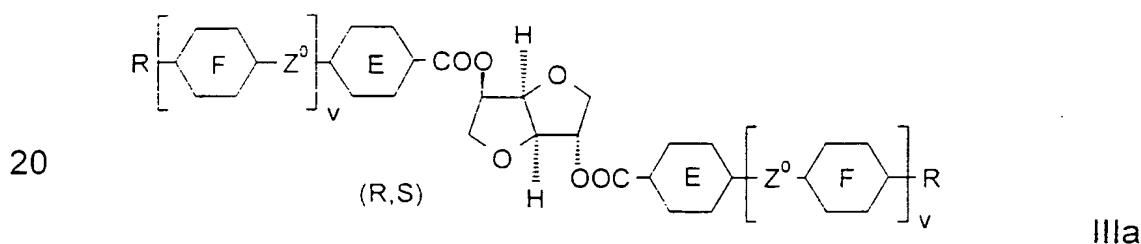
In the above formulae, P is a polymerizable group, preferably an acryl, methacryl, vinyl, vinyloxy, propenyl ether, epoxy or styryl group, x and y are each independently 1 to 12, A is 1,4-phenylene that is optionally mono- di or trisubstituted by L¹ or 1,4-cyclohexylene, v is 0 or 1, Z⁰ is -COO-, -OCO-, -CH₂CH₂- or a single bond, Y is a polar group, R⁰ is an unpolar alkyl or alkoxy group, Ter is a terpenoid radical like e.g. menthyl, Chol is a cholesteryl group, and L¹ and L² are each independently H, F, Cl, CN or an optionally halogenated alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl or alkoxycarbonyloxy group with 1 to 7 C atoms.

The term 'polar group' in this connection means a group selected from F, Cl, CN, NO₂, OH, OCH₃, OCN, SCN, an optionally fluorinated carbonyl or carboxyl group with up to 4 C atoms or a mono- oligo- or polyfluorinated alkyl or alkoxy group with 1 to 4 C atoms.

The term 'unpolar group' means an alkyl group with 1 or more, preferably 1 to 12 C atoms or an alkoxy group with 2 or more, preferably 2 to 12 C atoms.

5 In case of the preparation of the twisted A plate, the chiral polymerizable mesogenic material may comprise one or more non-polymerizable chiral dopants in addition or alternatively to chiral polymerizable mesogenic compounds. Especially preferred are chiral
10 dopants with a high helical twisting power (HTP), in particular those disclosed in WO 98/00428. Further typically used chiral dopants are e.g. the commercially available S 1011, R 811 or CB 15 (from Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany).

15 Especially preferred are chiral non-polymerizable dopants selected from the following formulae



30 including the (R,S), (S,R), (R,R) and (S,S) enantiomers not shown,

wherein E and F are each independently 1,4-phenylene or trans-1,4-cyclohexylene, v is 0 or 1, Z⁰ is -COO-, -OCO-, -CH₂CH₂- or a single bond, and R is alkyl, alkoxy or alkanoyl with 1 to 12 C atoms.
35

The compounds of formula IIIa and their synthesis are described in WO 98/00428. The compounds of formula IIIb and their synthesis are described in GB 2,328,207.

- 5 The above chiral compounds of formula IIIa and IIIb exhibit a very high helical twisting power (HTP), and are therefore particularly useful for the preparation of a highly twisted A plate as used in the present invention.
- 10 The polymerizable mesogenic material is coated onto substrate, aligned into a uniform orientation and polymerized according to a process as described in WO 98/12584 or GB 2,315,072, thereby permanently fixing the orientation of the polymerizable mesogenic material.
- 15 As a substrate for example a glass or quartz sheet or a plastic film or sheet can be used. It is also possible to put a second substrate on top of the coated mixture prior to and/or during and/or after polymerization. The substrates can be removed after polymerization or not. When using two substrates in case of curing by actinic
- 20 radiation, at least one substrate has to be transmissive for the actinic radiation used for the polymerization. Isotropic or birefringent substrates can be used. In case the substrate is not removed from the polymerized film after polymerization, preferably isotropic substrates are used.
- 25 Preferably at least one substrate is a plastic substrate such as for example a film of polyester such as polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), of polyvinylalcohol (PVA), polycarbonate (PC) or triacetylcellulose (TAC), especially preferably a PET film or a TAC film. As a
- 30 birefringent substrate for example an uniaxially stretched plastic film can be used. For example PET films are commercially available from ICI Corp. under the trade name Melinex.
- 35 The polymerizable mesogenic material can also be dissolved in a solvent, preferably in an organic solvent. The solution is then coated onto the substrate, for example by spin-coating or other known

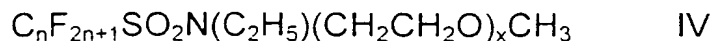
techniques, and the solvent is evaporated off before polymerization. In most cases it is suitable to heat the mixture in order to facilitate the evaporation of the solvent.

5 For preparing the twisted A plate, it is necessary to achieve planar alignment in the layer of the chiral polymerizable material, i.e. with the helical axis being oriented substantially perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Planar alignment can be achieved for example by shearing the material, e.g. by means of a doctor blade. It is also
10 possible to apply an alignment layer, for example a layer of rubbed polyimide or sputtered SiO_x , on top of at least one of the substrates.

Planar alignment of the polymerizable mesogenic material can also be achieved by directly rubbing the substrate, i.e. without applying an
15 additional alignment layer. This is a considerable advantage as it allows a significant reduction of the production costs of the optical retardation film. In this way a low tilt angle can easily be achieved.

For example rubbing can be achieved by means of a rubbing cloth,
20 such as a velvet cloth, or with a flat bar coated with a rubbing cloth. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention rubbing is achieved by means of a at least one rubbing roller, like e.g. a fast spinning roller that is brushing across the substrate, or by putting the substrate between at least two rollers, wherein in each case at least
25 one of the rollers is optionally covered with a rubbing cloth. In another preferred embodiment of the present invention rubbing is achieved by wrapping the substrate at least partially at a defined angle around a roller that is preferably coated with a rubbing cloth.

30 Planar alignment with a low tilt angle can be achieved by adding a surfactant to the polymerizable mesogenic material. Suitable surfactants are described for example in J. Cognard, Mol.Cryst.Liq.Cryst. 78, Supplement 1, 1-77 (1981). Particularly preferred are non-ionic surfactants, such as mixtures of non-ionic
35 fluoroalkylalkoxylate surfactants selected from formula IV and V



5 wherein n is an integer from 4 to 12 and x is an integer from 5 to 15.
Upon using these surfactants it is possible to produce polymerized
films with a low tilt angle in the range from 0 to 1 degrees, in
particular 0 to 0.5 degrees. In the best case the tilt angle is
approximately 0 degrees.

10

The surfactants of formula IV are commercially available under the
trade name Fluorad 171 (from 3M Co.), the surfactants of formula V
under the trade name Zonyl FSN (from DuPont).

15 In case surfactants are used, the polymerizable mesogenic material
contains preferably from 500 to 2500 ppm, in particular from 1000 to
2500 ppm, very preferably from 1500 to 2500 ppm of surfactants.

20 The orientation of the mesogenic material depends, inter alia, on the
film thickness, the type of substrate material, and the composition of the
polymerizable mesogenic material. It is therefore possible, by changing
these parameters, to control the structure of the film, in particular
specific parameters such as the tilt angle and its degree of variation.

25 Thus, for the preparation of the O plate, it is possible to adjust the
alignment profile in the direction perpendicular to the film plane by
appropriate selection of the ratio of monoreactive mesogenic
compounds, i.e. compounds with one polymerizable group, and
direactive mesogenic compounds, i.e. compounds with two
30 polymerizable groups.

For an O plate with strong splay, i.e. a large variation of the tilt angle
throughout the thickness of the film, preferably the ratio of mono- to
direactive mesogenic compounds should be in the range of 6:1 to
35 1:2, preferably 3:1 to 1:1, especially preferably about 3:2.

Another effective means to adjust the desired splay geometry is to use a defined amount of dielectrically polar polymerizable mesogenic compounds in the polymerizable mesogenic material. These polar compounds can be either monoreactive or direactive. They can be
5 either dielectrically positive or negative. Most preferred are dielectrically positive and monoreactive mesogenic compounds.

The amount of the polar compounds in the mixture of polymerizable mesogenic material is preferably 1 to 80 %, especially 3 to 60 %, in
10 particular 5 to 40 % by weight of the total mixture.

Polar mesogenic compound in this connection means a compound with one or more polar groups. Preferably these groups are selected from terminal or lateral end groups like CN, F, Cl, OCF₃, OCF₂H,
15 OC₂F₅, CF₃, OCN or SCN, or from linking groups like -COO-, -OCO-, -O-, -S-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂O-, -OCOO-, -COO-CH=CH- or -CF₂=CF₂-, linking the ring groups of the mesogenic core. Very preferably these groups are selected from CN, F, Cl and OCF₃. Especially preferred are monoreactive polar compounds selected from formulae Ia to Ic
20 given above.

Furthermore, these polar compounds preferably exhibit a high absolute value of the dielectric anisotropy $\Delta\epsilon$, which is typically higher than 1.5. Thus, dielectrically positive compounds preferably exhibit
25 $\Delta\epsilon > 1.5$ and dielectrically negative polar compounds preferably exhibit $\Delta\epsilon < -1.5$. Very preferred are dielectrically positive polar compounds with $\Delta\epsilon > 3$, in particular with $\Delta\epsilon > 5$.

Polymerization of the polymerizable mesogenic material takes place
30 by exposing it to heat or actinic radiation. Actinic radiation means irradiation with light, like UV light, IR light or visible light, irradiation with X-rays or gamma rays or irradiation with high energy particles, such as ions or electrons. Preferably polymerization is carried out by UV irradiation.

35

As a source for actinic radiation for example a single UV lamp or a set of UV lamps can be used. When using a high lamp power the curing time can be reduced. Another possible source for actinic radiation is a laser, like e.g. a UV laser, an IR laser or a visible laser.

5

The polymerization is carried out in the presence of an initiator absorbing at the wavelength of the actinic radiation. For example, when polymerizing by means of UV light, a photoinitiator can be used that decomposes under UV irradiation to produce free radicals or ions that start the polymerization reaction.

10

When curing polymerizable mesogens with acrylate or methacrylate groups, preferably a radical photoinitiator is used, when curing polymerizable mesogens vinyl and epoxide groups, preferably a cationic photoinitiator is used.

15

It is also possible to use a polymerization initiator that decomposes when heated to produce free radicals or ions that start the polymerization.

20

As a photoinitiator for radical polymerization for example the commercially available Irgacure 651, Irgacure 184, Darocure 1173 or Darocure 4205 (all from Ciba Geigy AG) can be used, whereas in case of cationic photopolymerization the commercially available UVI 6974 (Union Carbide) can be used.

25

The polymerizable mesogenic material preferably comprises 0.01 to 10 %, very preferably 0.05 to 5 %, in particular 0.1 to 3 % of a polymerization initiator. UV photoinitiators are preferred, in particular radicalic UV photoinitiators.

30

The curing time is depending, inter alia, on the reactivity of the polymerizable mesogenic material, the thickness of the coated layer, the type of polymerization initiator and the power of the UV lamp.

35

The curing time according to the invention is preferably not longer than 10 minutes, particularly preferably not longer than 5 minutes

and very particularly preferably shorter than 2 minutes. For mass production short curing times of 3 minutes or less, very preferably of 1 minute or less, in particular of 30 seconds or less, are preferred.

- 5 In addition to polymerization initiators the polymerizable material may also comprise one or more other suitable components such as, for example, catalysts, stabilizers, chain-transfer agents, co-reacting monomers or surface-active compounds. In particular the addition of stabilizers is preferred in order to prevent undesired spontaneous
10 polymerization of the polymerizable material for example during storage.

- As stabilizers in principal all compounds can be used that are known to the skilled in the art for this purpose. These compounds are commercially available in a broad variety. Typical examples for
15 stabilizers are 4-ethoxyphenol or butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT).

- Other additives, like e.g. chain transfer agents, can also be added to the polymerizable material in order to modify the physical properties of the inventive polymer film. When adding a chain transfer agent,
20 such as monofunctional thiol compounds like e.g. dodecane thiol or multifunctional thiol compounds like e.g. trimethylpropane tri(3-mercaptopropionate), to the polymerizable material, the length of the free polymer chains and/or the length of the polymer chains between two crosslinks in the inventive polymer film can be controlled. When
25 the amount of the chain transfer agent is increased, the polymer chain length in the obtained polymer film is decreasing.

- It is also possible, in order to increase crosslinking of the polymers, to add up to 20% of a non mesogenic compound with two or more
30 polymerizable functional groups to the polymerizable material alternatively or in addition to the di- or multifunctional polymerizable mesogenic compounds to increase crosslinking of the polymer.

- Typical examples for difunctional non mesogenic monomers are
35 alkyldiacrylates or alkyldimethacrylates with alkyl groups of 1 to 20 C atoms. Typical examples for non mesogenic monomers with more

than two polymerizable groups are trimethylpropanetrimethacrylate or pentaerythritoltetraacrylate.

5 In another preferred embodiment the mixture of polymerizable material comprises up to 70%, preferably 3 to 50 % of a non mesogenic compound with one polymerizable functional group. Typical examples for monofunctional non mesogenic monomers are alkylacrylates or alkylmethacrylates.

10 It is also possible to add, for example, a quantity of up to 20% by weight of a non polymerizable liquid-crystalline compound to adapt the optical properties of the optical retardation film.

15 In some cases it is of advantage to apply a second substrate to aid alignment and exclude oxygen that may inhibit the polymerization. Alternatively the curing can be carried out under an atmosphere of inert gas. However, curing in air is also possible using suitable photoinitiators and high UV lamp power. When using a cationic photoinitiator oxygen exclusion most often is not needed, but water
20 should be excluded. In a preferred embodiment of the invention the polymerization of the polymerizable mesogenic material is carried out under an atmosphere of inert gas, preferably under a nitrogen atmosphere.

25 To obtain a polymer film with the desired molecular orientation the polymerization has to be carried out in the liquid crystal phase of the polymerizable mesogenic material. Therefore, preferably polymerizable mesogenic compounds or mixtures with low melting points and broad liquid crystal phase ranges are used. The use of
30 such materials allows to reduce the polymerization temperature, which makes the polymerization process easier and is a considerable advantage especially for mass production.

35 The selection of suitable polymerization temperatures depends mainly on the clearing point of the polymerizable material and inter alia on the softening point of the substrate. Preferably the

polymerization temperature is at least 30 degrees below the clearing temperature of the polymerizable mesogenic mixture.

5 Polymerization temperatures below 120 °C are preferred. Especially preferred are temperatures below 90 °C, in particular temperatures of 60 °C or less.

The invention is further explained by the following examples. Therein, the following abbreviations are used:

10

θ tilt angle [degrees]

ϕ twist angle [degrees]

p helical pitch [nm]

n_e extraordinary refractive index (at 20 °C and 589 nm)

15 n_o ordinary refractive index (at 20 °C and 589 nm)

$\epsilon_{||}$ dielectric constant parallel to the long molecular axis (at 20 °C and 1 kHz)

ϵ_{\perp} dielectric constant perpendicular to the long molecular axis (at 20 °C and 1 kHz)

20 K_{11} first elastic constant

K_{22} second elastic constant

K_{33} third elastic constant

V_{on} threshold voltage [V]

V_{off} saturation voltage [V]

25 d layer thickness [μm]

Comparison Example A

30 An uncompensated standard type TN-LCD device as depicted in Fig. 1, comprising a TN cell 1 and a pair of linear polarizers 2,2' has the following parameters

n_e 1.5700

35 n_o 1.4785

ϵ_{\perp} 3.5

	ϵ_{ij}	10.8
	K_{11}	11.7
	K_{22}	5.7
	K_{33}	15.7
5	d	5.25 μm
	pre-tilt	2 °
	V_{on}	4.07 V
	V_{off}	1.56 V

10 **Fig. 5a** depicts the isocontrast plot of the display, showing ranges of identical contrast in steps of 10 %. The isocontrast plots are measured as luminance at V_{on} / luminance at V_{off} .

15 **Fig. 5b** and **Fig. 5c** show 8 grey levels (given as transmission versus viewing angle), on a linear luminance scale in horizontal and vertical viewing planes, respectively. Ideally, the grey level lines should be parallel, where they cross, grey level inversion occurs. The latter is a serious disadvantage especially for the darker grey levels. It can be seen in **Fig. 5b** that levels 7 and 8 are very poor even at low angles such as 30 ° in horizontal direction, and in **Fig. 5c** that the levels cross at angles of 30 ° and higher in vertical direction.

The polarisers can be any standard polariser used in normal LCD displays.

25

V_{on} , V_{off} correspond to values generally adopted in TN and STN-LCD displays.

30 Comparison Example B

A conventional compensated TN-LCD device as depicted in **Fig. 2** consists of a TN cell 1 with a liquid crystal layer in a twisted nematic state, a pair of linear polarizers 2,2' and a pair of compensators as disclosed in WO 97/44703, each of said compensators consisting of a splayed O plate 3,3' and a planar A plate 4,4'.

35

The TN cell 1 is as defined in example A.

5 The splayed O plates 3,3' exhibit a splayed structure with the tilt angle θ ranging from θ_{\min} on one surface to θ_{\max} on the opposite surface. The film parameters are as follows

10 θ_{\min} 2 °
 θ_{\max} 88 °
 θ_{ave} 45 °
 n_e 1.610
 n_o 1.495
 d 1.2 μm
 retardation 69 nm

15

The parameters of the planar A plates 4,4' are as follows

20 n_e 1.610
 n_o 1.495
 d' 0.91 μm
 retardation 105 nm

25 **Fig. 6a** shows the isocontrast plot of the display, **Fig. 6b** and **Fig. 6c** show the grey levels (transmission versus viewing angle) in horizontal and vertical directions respectively.

30 In the isocontrast plot **Fig. 6a** it can be seen that the display has a viewing angle that is larger in horizontal direction, compared to the uncompensated display of example A, but is still narrow in vertical direction. In **Fig. 6b** and **Fig. 6c** it can be seen that the grey levels 7 and 8 in horizontal direction are improved compared to the uncompensated display of example A, but are still poor in vertical direction, where they cross already at angles of -30 ° and 30 °.

35

Example 1

A compensated TN-LCD device according to the present invention as depicted in **Fig. 3** comprises a TN cell **2**, a pair of linear polarizers **2,2'**, two splayed O plates **3,3'** and two twisted A plates **6,6'**, each ORF being provided on a substrate **5,5'**, wherein the TN cell **1** and the linear polarizers **2,2'** are as defined in comparison example A.

The splayed O plates **3,3'** are as defined in comparison example B, except for the film thickness d being $3.0\ \mu\text{m}$.

The substrates **5,5'** are negatively birefringent TAC films with the following refractive indices

n_x	1.48158
n_y	1.48153
n_z	1.48090

wherein the x and y are directions parallel to the film plane and z is the direction perpendicular to the film plane.

The parameters of the twisted A plates **6,6'** are as follows

n_e	1.610
n_o	1.495
d''	$3.0\ \mu\text{m}$
p	$< 250\ \text{nm}$
ϕ	$> 5400^\circ$

Fig. 7a shows the isocontrast plot of the display, **Fig. 7b** and **Fig. 7c** show the grey levels (transmission versus viewing angle) in horizontal and vertical directions respectively. It is obvious that, compared to the compensated display according to prior art of comparison example B, the viewing angle is significantly enlarged (see **Fig. 7a**), and the grey levels are further improved, both in horizontal and vertical direction.

Example 2

- 5 A compensated TN-LCD device according to the present invention as depicted in **Fig. 4** a TN cell 2, a pair of linear polarizers 2,2', two splayed O plates 3,3' and two twisted A plates 6,6', wherein the TN cell 1 and linear polarizers 2,2' are as defined in comparison example A.
- 10 The splayed O plates 3,3' are as defined in comparison example B, except for the film thickness d being $3.0\ \mu\text{m}$. The twisted A plates 6,6' are as defined in example 1, except for the film thickness d being $4.0\ \mu\text{m}$ and the twist angle ϕ being $> 7200^\circ$.
- 15 **Fig. 8a** shows the isocontrast plot of the display, **Fig. 8b** and **Fig. 8c** show the grey levels (transmission versus viewing angle) in horizontal and vertical directions respectively. It is obvious that, compared to the compensated display according to prior art of comparison example B, the viewing angle is significantly enlarged
- 20 (see **Fig. 8a**), and the grey levels are further improved, both in horizontal and vertical direction.

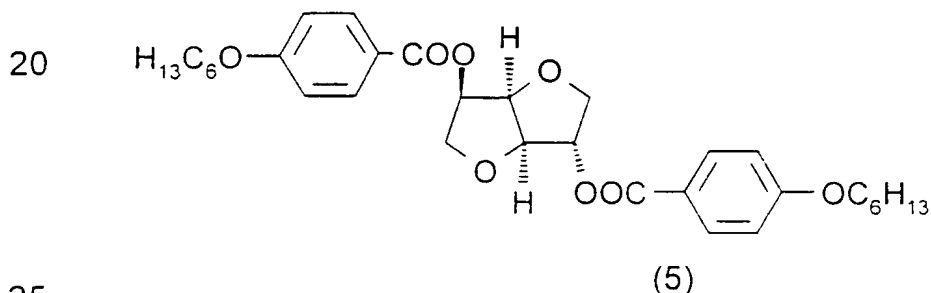
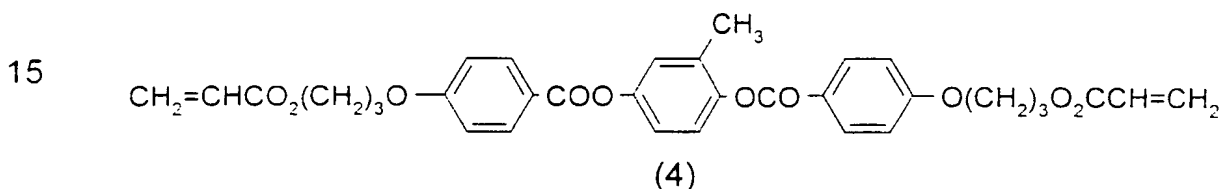
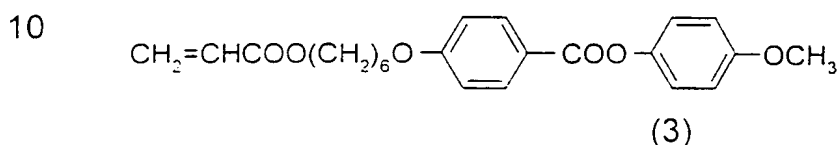
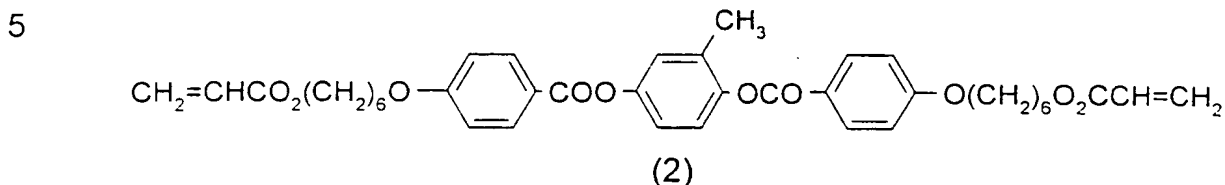
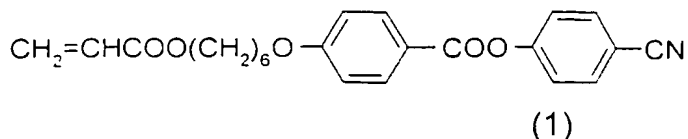
Example 3

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The following polymerizable mixture was formulated

Compound (1)	7.5 %
Compound (2)	10.5 %
30 Compound (3)	21.5 %
Compound (4)	49.5 %
Compound (5)	6.5 %
Irgacure 1076 ®	4.0 %
Fluorad FC171	0.5 %

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Compounds (1) and (3) can be prepared according to or in analogy to the methods described in D.J.Broer et al., Makromol.Chem. **190**, 3201-3215 (1989). The diactive compounds (2) and (4) can be prepared as described in WO 93/22397. The preparation of compound (4) is described in WO 98/00428. Irgacure 907 is a commercially available photoinitiator (from Ciba AG, Basel, Switzerland). Fluorad FC 171 is a commercially available non-ionic fluorocarbon surfactant (from 3M Corp.).

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Samples of the above mixture were coated from a solution in toluene (Concentration range 15-30 % by weight) onto a TAC substrate of 80

5 μm thickness, which had been previously rubbed to induce planar alignment on the substrate surface, to give coatings of different thickness. After coating the samples were held at room temperature for 5 minutes and at 80 °C for 5 minutes, allowed to cool to room temperature, and passed under a high power UV lamp (medium pressure mercury) at a speed of 10 metres/minute.

10 Three cholesteric polymer films with a thickness of 0.5 μm (Sample A), 1.2 μm (Sample B) and 5.2 μm (Sample C) were obtained, which reflect UV light, show negative C symmetry and are suitable as viewing angle compensators. Figure 9 shows the retardation film of the films A-C at different viewing angles.

15 The preceding examples can be repeated with similar success by substituting the generically or specifically described reactants and/or operating conditions of this invention for those used in the preceding examples.

20 From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various conditions and usages.

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Patent Claims

1. Optical compensator for liquid crystal displays comprising
 - at least one O plate retarder, and
 - at least one twisted A plate retarder with a twist angle ϕ of more than 90° .
2. Optical compensator according to claim 1, characterized in that the average tilt angle θ_{ave} in said O plate retarder is from 2 to 88° .
3. Optical compensator according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the twist angle ϕ in said twisted A plate retarder is at least 360° .
4. Optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the tilt angle in said O plate retarder varies monotonously in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the film from a minimum value θ_{min} at one surface of the film to a maximum value θ_{max} at the opposite surface of the film.
5. Optical compensator according to claim 4, characterized in that θ_{min} is from 0 to 80° .
6. Optical compensator according to claim 4 or 5, characterized in that θ_{max} is from 10 to 90° .
7. Optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the thickness of said O plate and/or twisted A plate is from 0.1 to $10\ \mu\text{m}$.
8. Optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the optical retardation of said O plate and/or twisted A plate is from 6 to $300\ \text{nm}$.

- 5
9. Optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that said O plate comprises a linear or crosslinked polymerized liquid crystalline material with a tilted or splayed structure.
- 10
10. Optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that said twisted A plate comprises a linear or crosslinked polymerized chiral liquid crystalline material with a helically twisted structure.
- 15
11. Optical compensator according to claim 10, characterized in that the helical pitch of the chiral liquid crystalline material in said twisted A plate is less than 250 nm.
- 20
12. A liquid crystal display device comprising the following elements
- a liquid crystal cell formed by two transparent substrates having surfaces which oppose each other, an electrode layer provided on the inside of at least one of said two transparent substrates and optionally superposed with an alignment layer, and a liquid crystal medium which is present between the two transparent substrates,
 - a polarizer arranged outside said transparent substrates, or a pair of polarizers sandwiching said substrates, and
 - 25 - at least one optical compensator according to at least one of claims 1 to 11 being situated between the liquid crystal cell and at least one of said polarizers,
- 30
- it being possible for the above elements to be separated, stacked, mounted on top of each other, coated on top of each other or connected by means of adhesive layers.
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13. Twisted A plate with a helical pitch of 250 nm or less for use as negative C retarder.

- 5 14. Twisted A plate according to claim 13 comprising an oriented polymerized composition, said composition comprising at least one achiral polymerizable mesogenic compound and at least one chiral compound that is selected from non-polymerizable chiral compounds, polymerizable chiral mesogenic compounds and polymerizable chiral non-mesogenic compounds.
- 10 15. Liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell and at least one twisted A plate according to claim 13 or 14.
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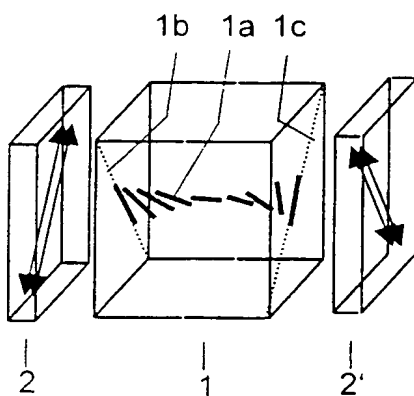


Figure 1

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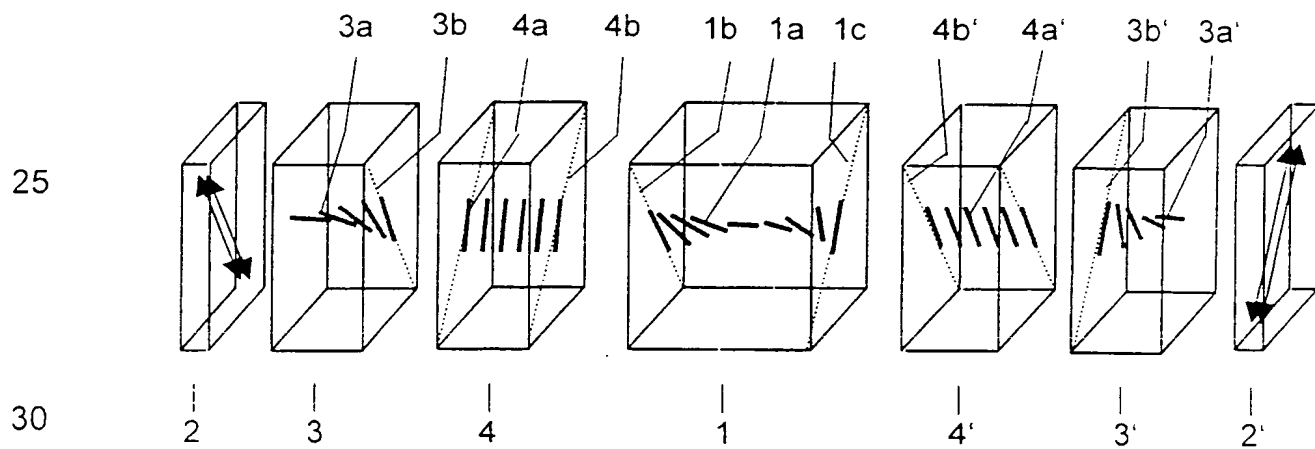


Figure 2

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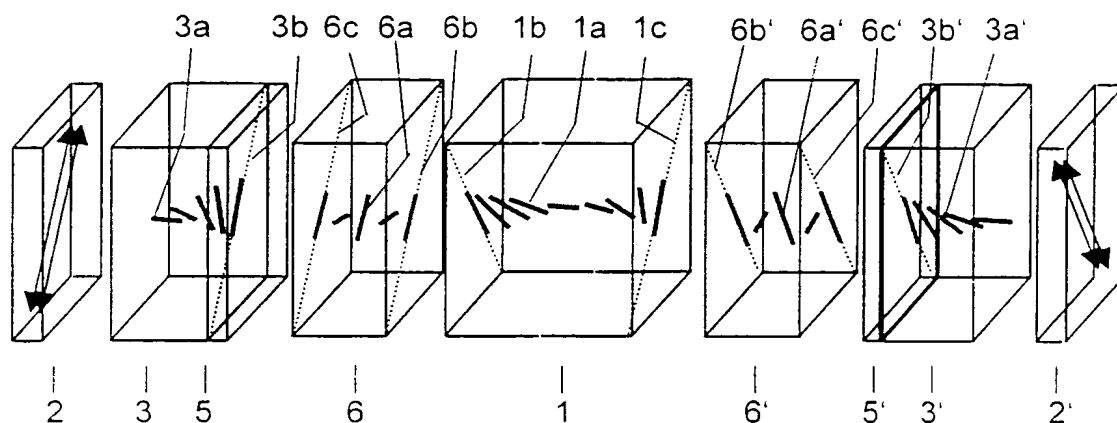


Figure 3

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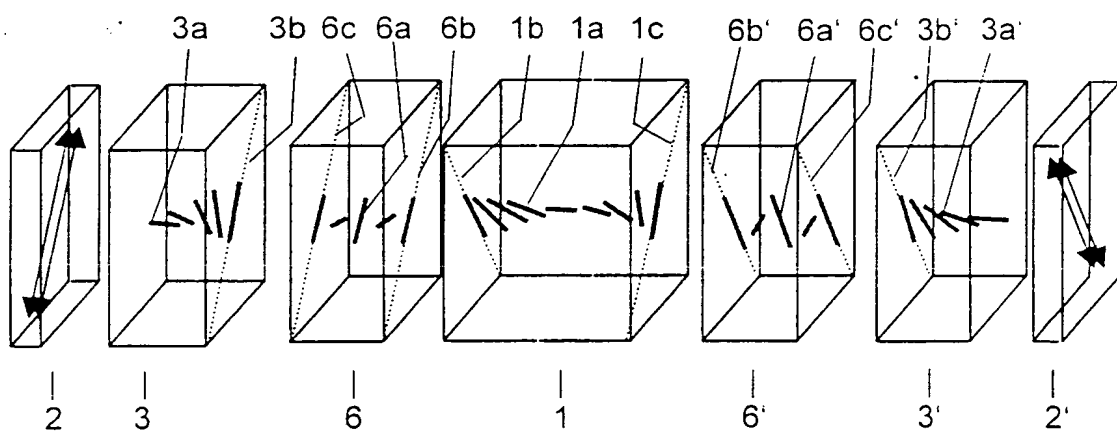


Figure 4

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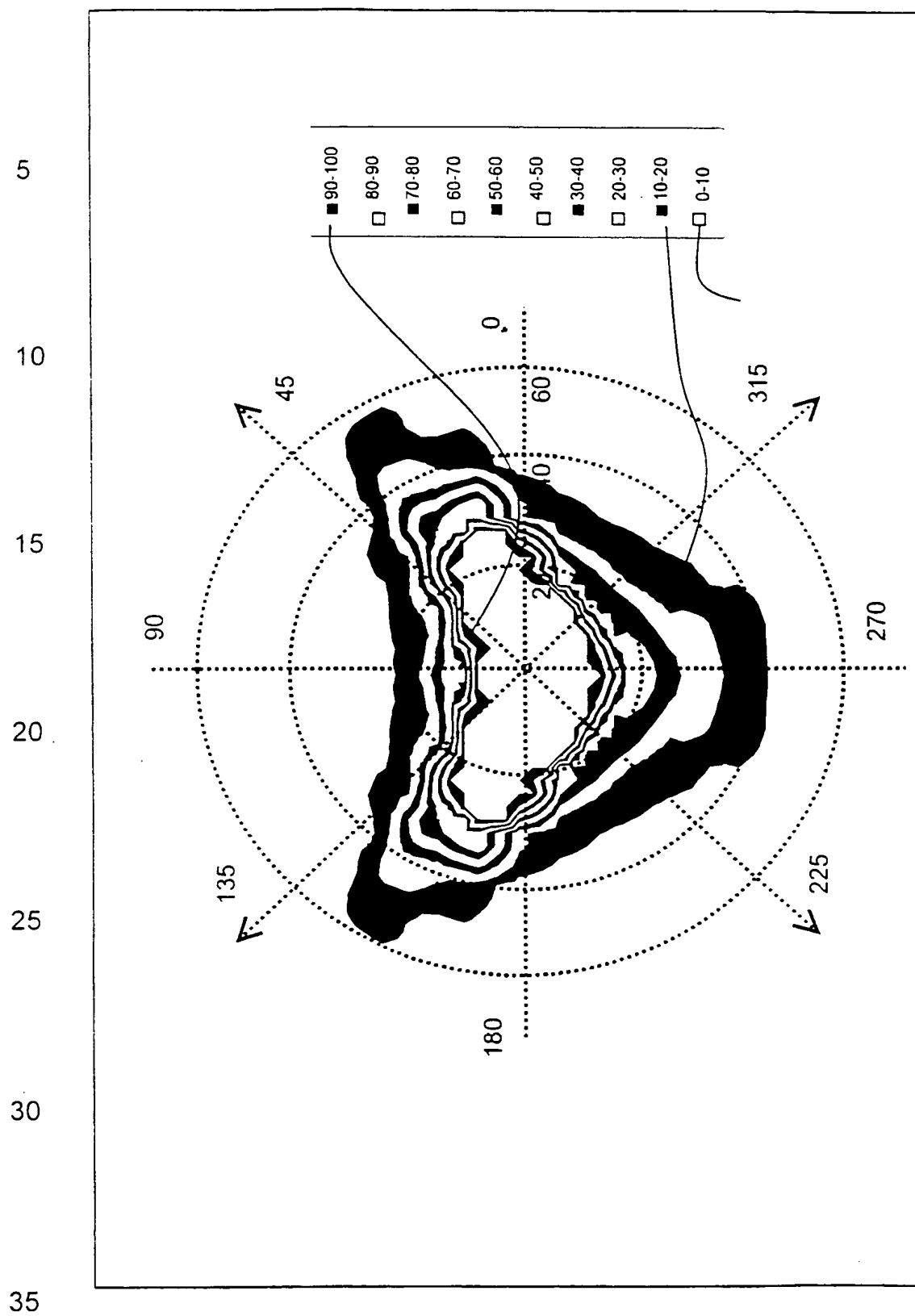


Figure 5a

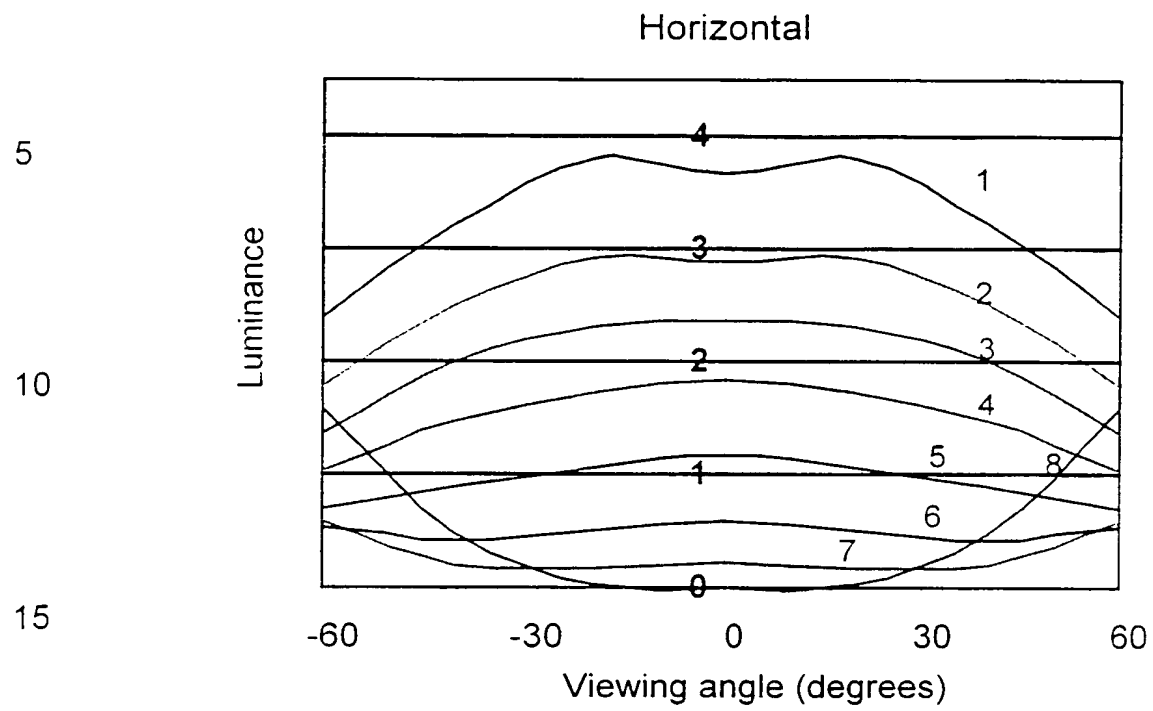


Figure 5b

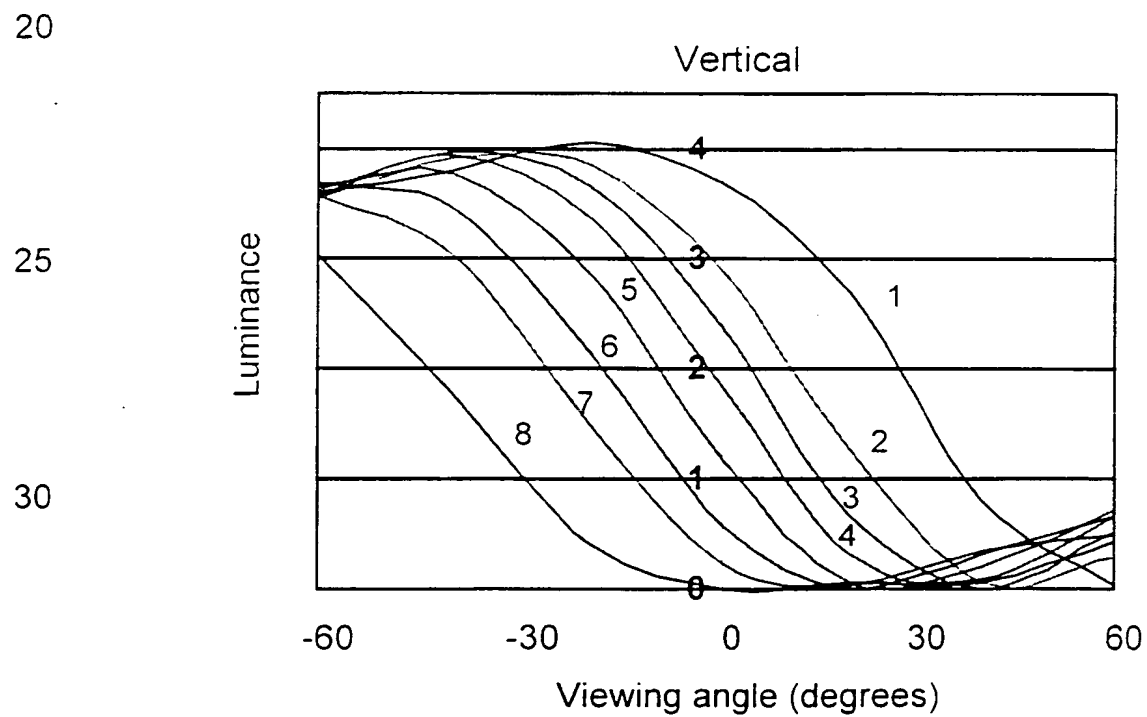


Figure 5c

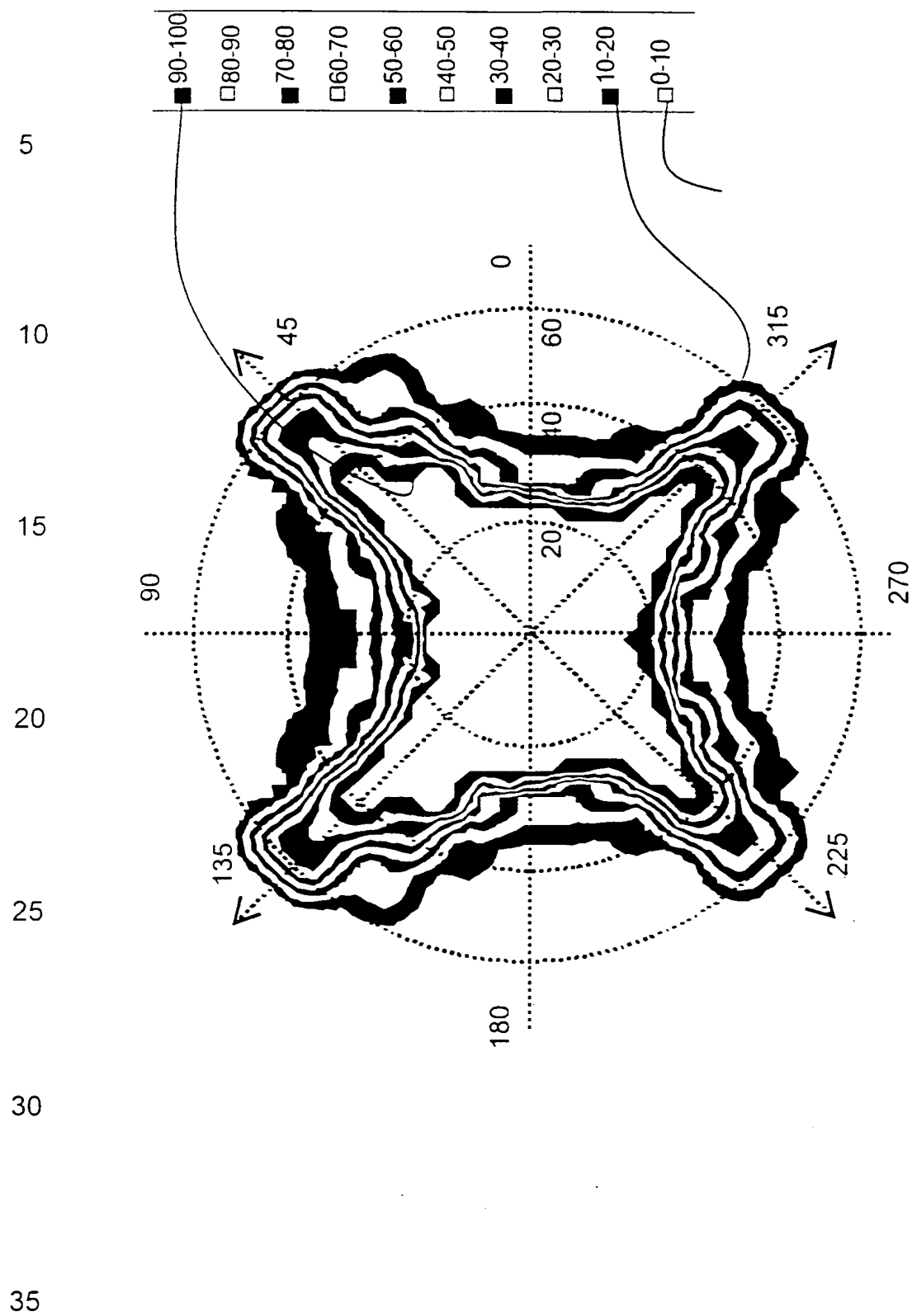


Figure 6a

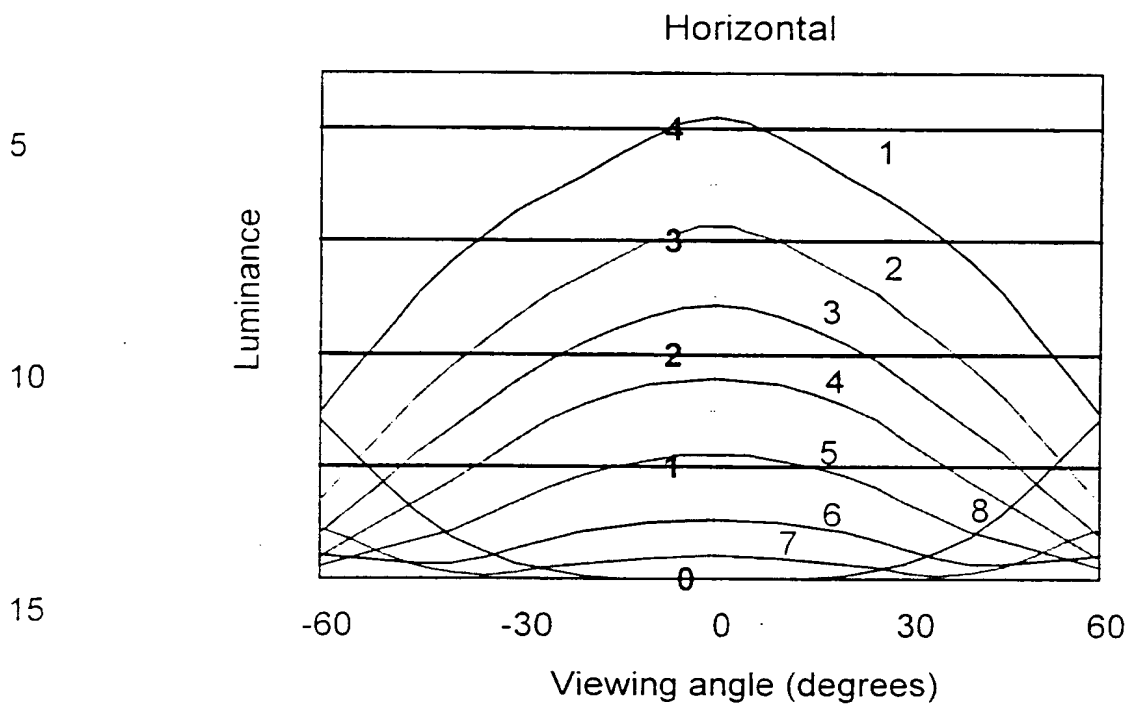


Figure 6b

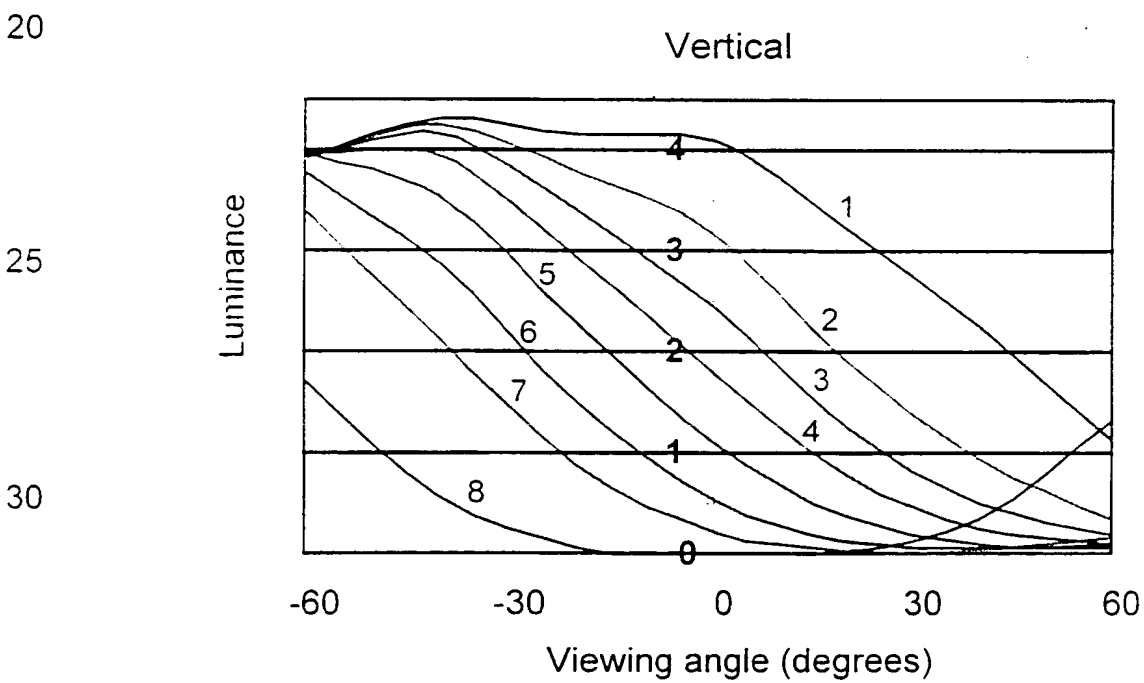


Figure 6c

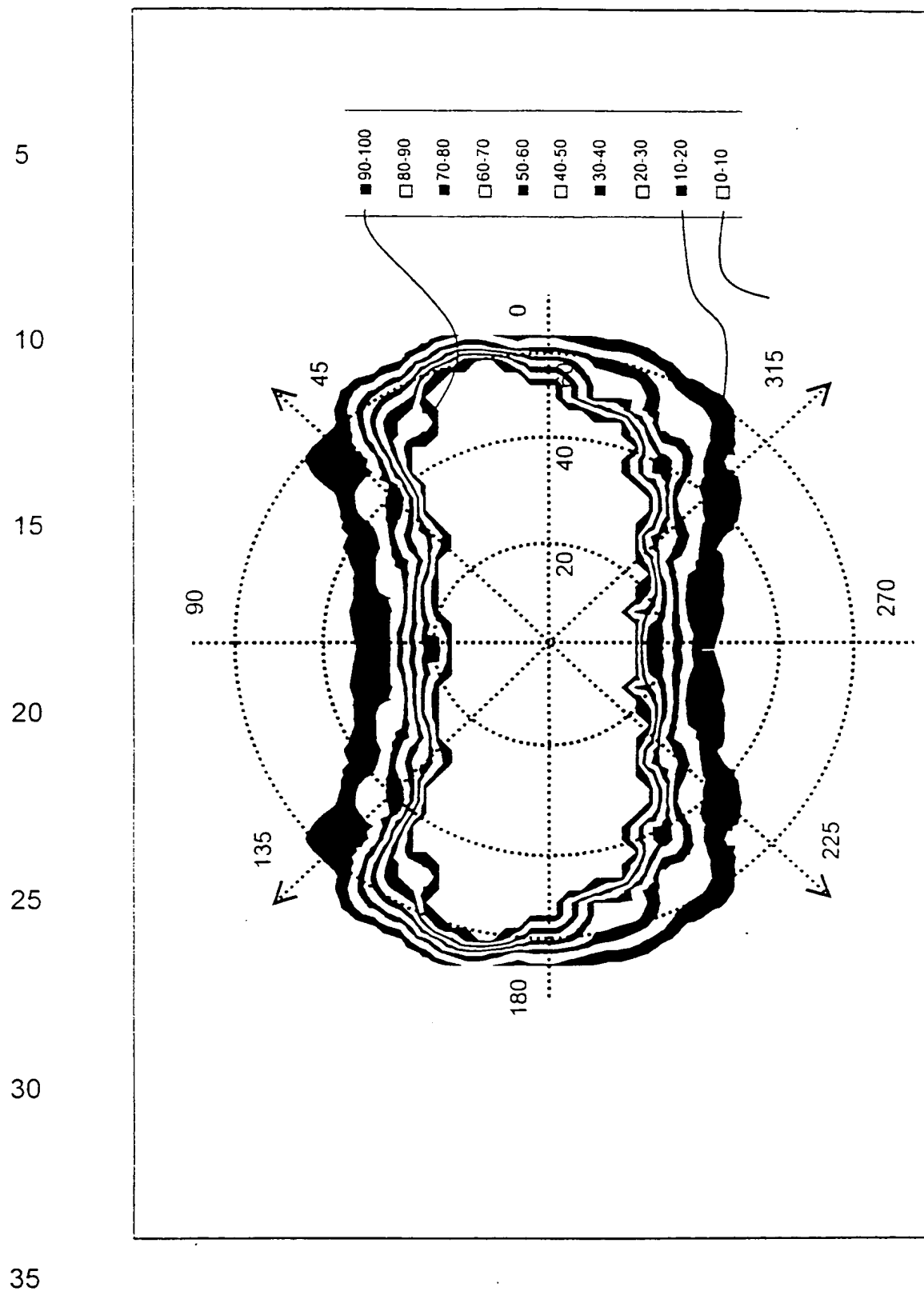


Figure 7a

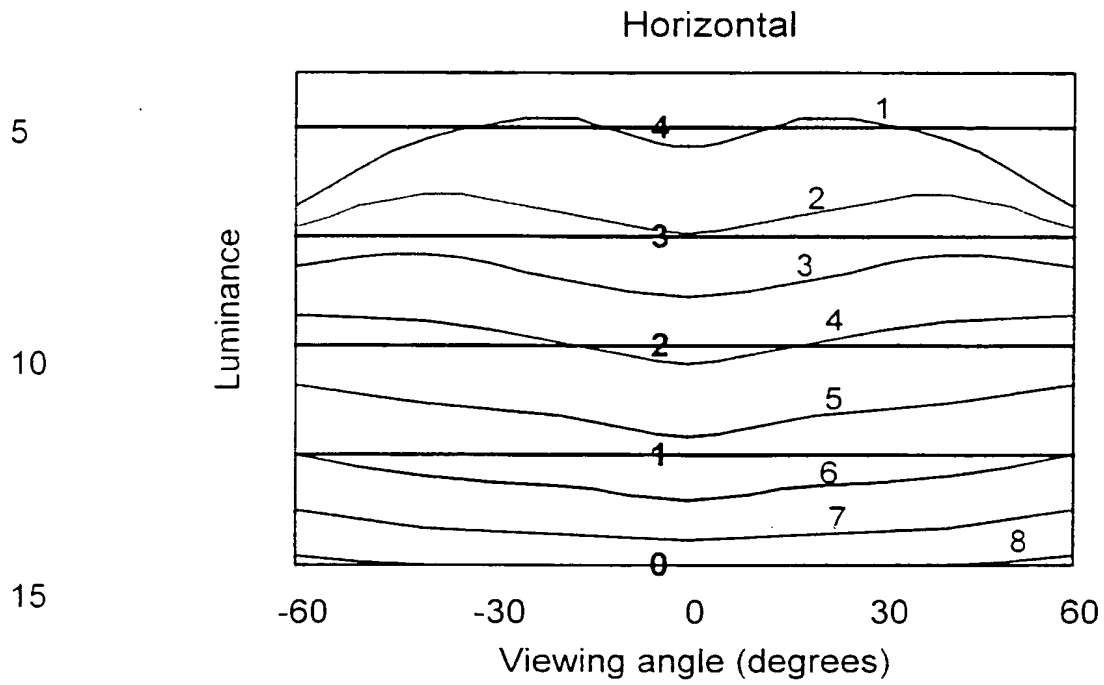


Figure 7b

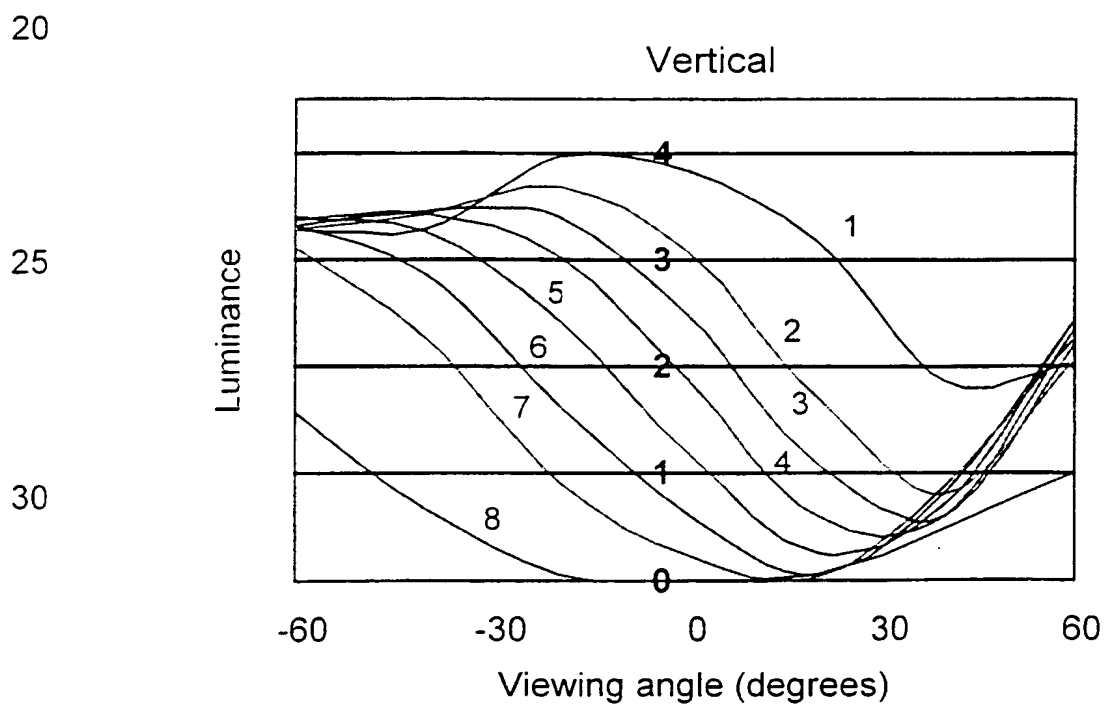


Figure 7c

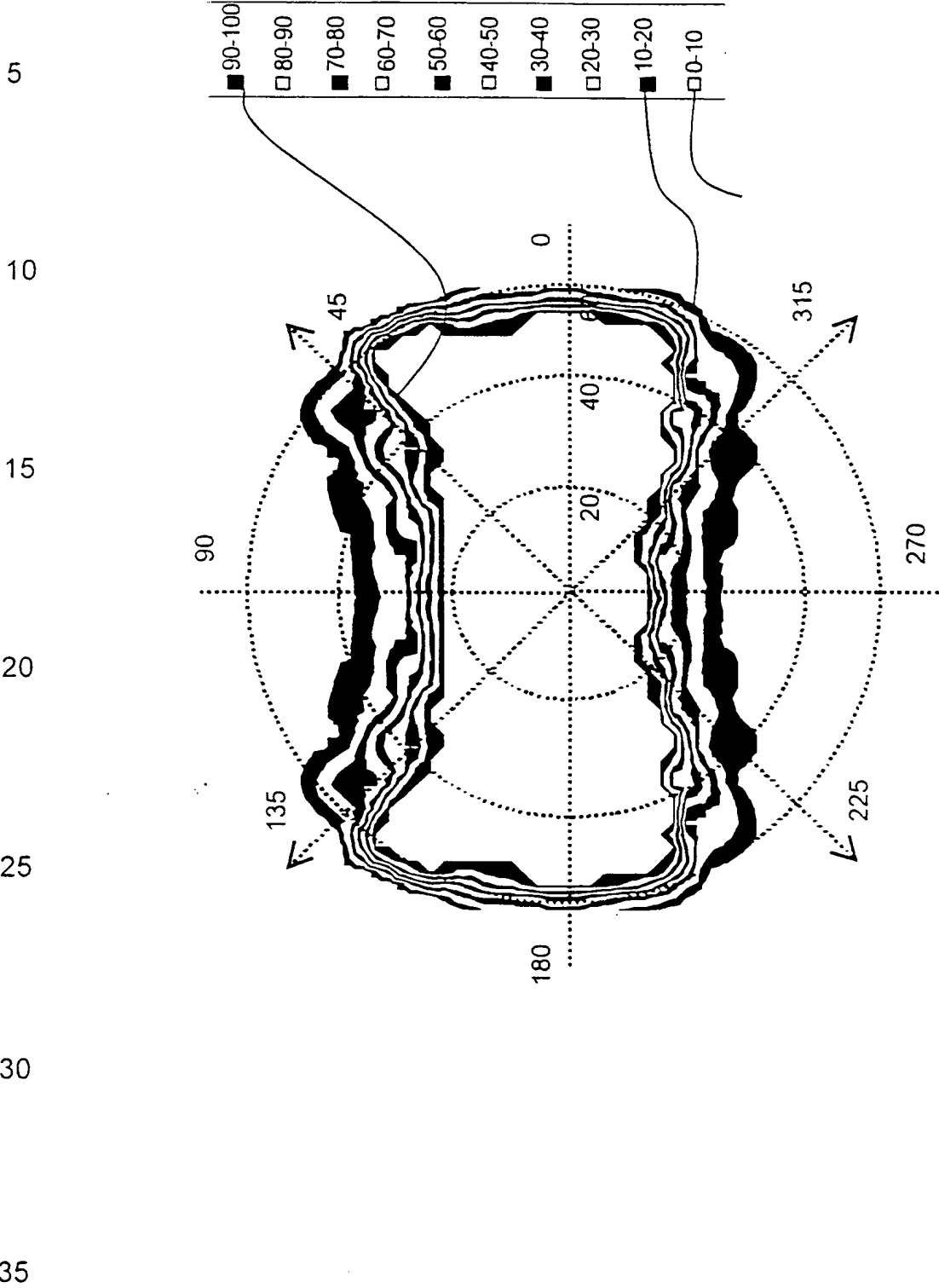


Figure 8a

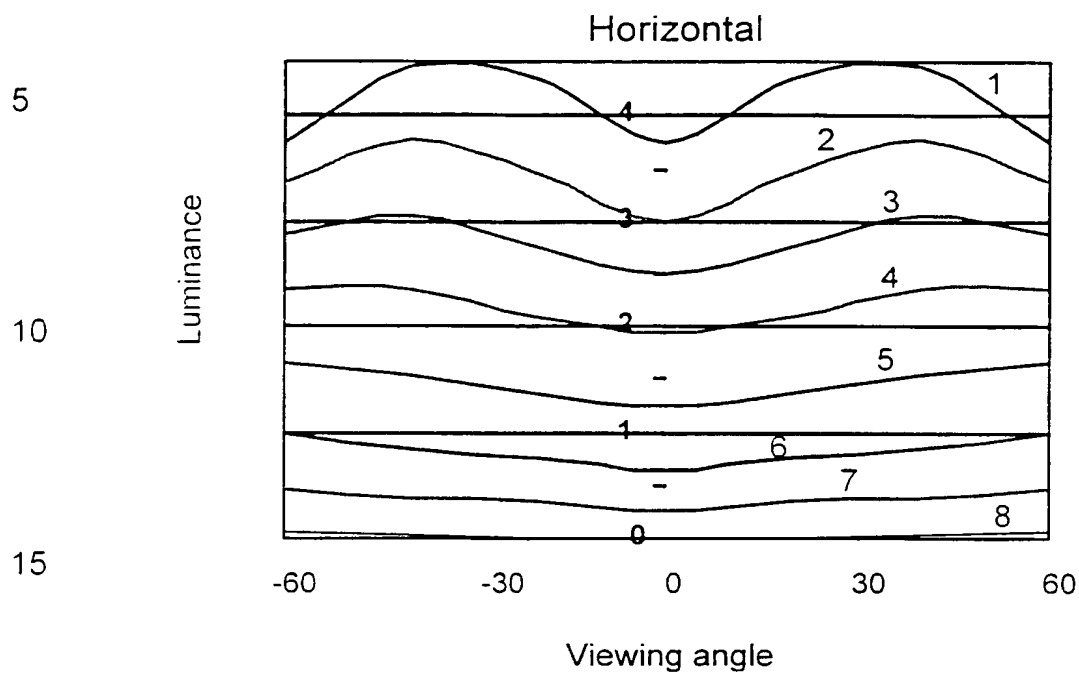


Figure 8b

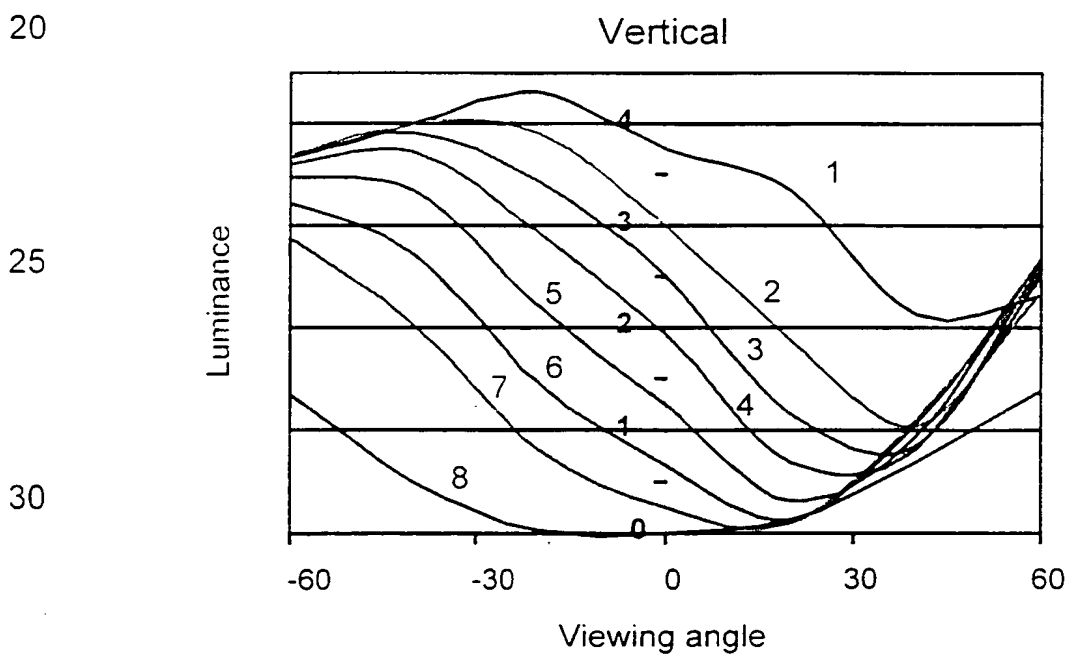


Figure 8c

- 11/11 -

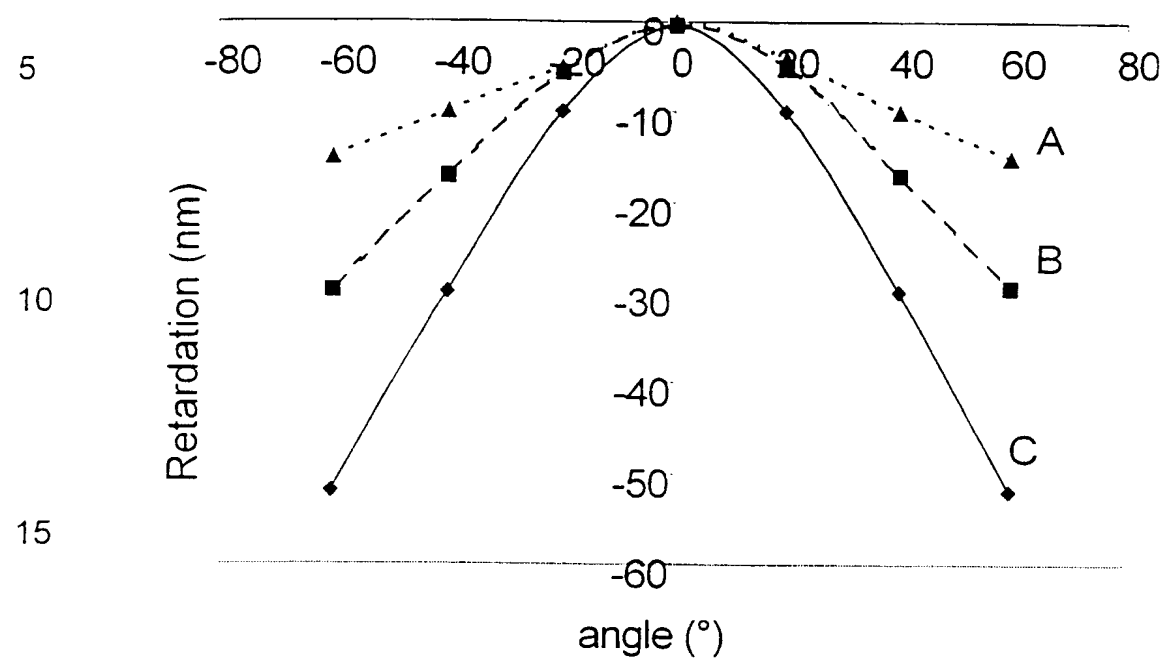


Figure 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No.
PCT/00/08934

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G02F1/13363 G02B5/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, IBM-TDB, EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HITOSHI HATOH ET AL: "IMPROVEMENT OF VIEWING ANGLE CHARACTERISTICS IN A TWISTED-NEMATIC LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY BY USING A CHOLESTERIC LIQUID-CRYSTAL COMPENSATION LAYER" APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, US, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, NEW YORK, vol. 60, no. 15, 13 April 1992 (1992-04-13), pages 1806-1808, XP000273981 ISSN: 0003-6951	13, 15
Y	the whole document --- -/--	1-9, 12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 February 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/02/2001

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Stang, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int ernational Application No

PCT/EP 08934

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	page 1, line 25 -page 3, line 9 page 3, line 27 -page 5, line 14; figure 1 ---	1-3,7-9, 12,14
Y	WO 96 06380 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV ;PHILIPS NORDEN AB (SE)) 29 February 1996 (1996-02-29) page 3, line 27 -page 5, line 5 page 6, line 32 -page 8, line 28; figures 1-6 ---	1,2,7,8, 11
Y	US 5 528 400 A (ARAKAWA KOHEI) 18 June 1996 (1996-06-18) column 5, line 18 -column 6, line 47; figures 1-3 ---	1-3,7-9, 11,12
Y	MORI H ET AL: "APPLICATION OF A NEGATIVE BIREFRINGENCE FILM TO VARIOUS LCD MODES" INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY RESEARCH CONFERENCE (IDRC),US,SANTA ANA, CA, SID, vol. CONF. 17, 15 September 1997 (1997-09-15), pages M-88-M-97, XP000767506 page M-91 -page M-93; figures 5,6 ---	1,2,4-6, 8
Y	GB 2 315 072 A (MERCK PATENT GMBH) 21 January 1998 (1998-01-21) cited in the application page 2 -----	14



Creation date: 11-28-2003
Indexing Officer: TBUI1 - THU-TRANG BUI
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Dossier: 10088359

Legal Date: 06-25-2002

No.	Doccode	Number of pages
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Information on applicant family members

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Int. PCT/EP 108934